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Flower Show Winner Grew Them in Bog

G. Edgar Folk Wins Prizes in Lawrence—Rebuilt Garden from Swampland

What six years ago was nothing but a stretch of bog-land, and a particularly unattractive stretch at that, has been developed into a veritable garden of wonderful flowers by an amateur horticulturist who in his spare time puttered about the yard and who last week proved that his puttering was worth while when he acquired the largest number of points at the flower show in Lawrence.

The piece of bog-land was at 75 Chestnut street and the man who made it such a beautiful garden of flowers that his hobby won him such distinction at the show is G. Edgar Folk, who lives there. Mr. Folk accumulated 78 points and many prizes at the flower show sponsored by the Greater Lawrence Lions Clubs at the Amesbury street armory, in Lawrence. Practically everything he entered won a prize, so fine and beautiful was each specimen of flower.

Just a Hobby

Mr. Folk never bothered, when he began to raise flowers, to take this hobby too seriously. He had bog to start with and before he got through, he had four feet of rich earth over it which would nurture and raise plant-life of a prize-taking quality. The judges at the flower show, men from various parts of the country who are well-known and respected among horticulturists for their knowledge, without hesitation commended the plants and flowers of Mr. Folk, and said, in many cases, that his exhibits were far superior to any others.

Mr. Folk took a liking to flower raising and read books that interested him on the subject. He made no great attempts to produce prize-winners at any time, but his natural interest in this fascinating hobby brought him to put care and patience into the raising of the beautiful horticulture in his "own back yard".

Prizes Won By Andoverites

In gladiolus, class 20, Mr. Folk took third prize; in class 21, second and third; class 22, third; class 25, first and third; class 26, third; class 29, first; class 30, second; class 31,

(Continued on page 8, column 3)

Noted Singers Will Appear for Benefit

The benefit concert and dance, planned by Clan Johnston of Andover at the Town Hall, Thursday, September 24, will have several prominent singers on the program, according to members of the committee busy rounding out the details of the event. The affair is being run for a needy member of the clan. Tickets are selling for fifty cents.

The committee in charge of the affair includes John Caldwell, George Petrie, Alex Bertram, George Brown, Thomas Neil, Alex Duke, Charles Valentine, John Greenhow, John McGrath and James Page.

If Houdini Showed Up !

You may remember that the Police Department in Andover changed the locks on the cell doors after the escape of one James Crawford some weeks ago. Well, it was disclosed to the police a few days ago that the locks they were using could be opened by a standard key, and to prove it, a citizen of Andover went down to the station house and put on a demonstration of this disclosure. As a result, the locks have been changed again, and the police defy anybody to find a duplicate key to open them now.

Historical Group Meets in October

Society to Have Annual Meeting on Afternoon so Members May See Acquisitions

The Annual Meeting of the Andover Historical Society will be held on Saturday afternoon, October 10, at 3 o'clock. This meeting has usually been held in the evening, but this year the directors have decided to try an afternoon meeting, so that the members might have an opportunity to see many of the new (old) additions to the historical collection.

Weather permitting the meeting will be held in the barn at the rear of the Historical House. Besides the business an address will be given by the Rev. Frank R. Shipman on Glimpses of Andover Village 1820-1825.

The Andover Historical Society will entertain the Bay State Historical League sometime in October. As the name suggests, it is a state organization and its purpose is to assist in the development and co-operation of the local Historical Societies..

Following is a clipping from the Bay State Historical League Bulletin of June, 1931, giving the history of the local Society:

On the 14th day of April, 1911, the following named citizens of Andover signed an agreement of association for the purpose of constituting a corporation to be known as The Andover Historical Society:—

Sarah Nelson Carter, Irene R. Draper, Mary Pepperell Sawyer, Kate Dean Stearns, Frances Whipple Abbott, Blanche W. Carlton, Abraham Marland, James C. Sawyer, Agnes Park, Charles E. Abbott, Frank T. Carlton, Nathaniel E. Bartlett, George Abbot, John V. Holt, William A. Trow, Alfred E. Stearns. The society was incorporated and a charter issued on May 9th, 1911.

(Continued on page 8, column 3)

Use 5,000 Books from Local Library

The number of books issued at the Memorial Hall Library during August was 4222, of which 710 were borrowed from the Junior Room. At Ballardvale, 559 were taken for home use.

Local Club Reports on Relief Work

Square and Compass Committee Publishes Work of Last Winter in Andover

Issuing their report on the relief work done during last winter, the Andover Square and Compass Club has made public the fact that it spent $428.47 in relief work here. In the report, appreciation of the services of the various churches and Mrs. Lotta Johnson, welfare worker, is mentioned. The report follows:

Square and Compass Club Relief Fund

In behalf of those who so generously contributed to the support of the Andover Square and Compass Club relief program during the winter of 1930-31, we wish to submit the following report:

Gross receipts from sale of tickets	$549.45
Total expense of party, Dec. 31, 1930	120.98
Net amount for relief	$428.47
Eighty orders for relief issued (Jan., April)	360.24
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1931	$ 68.23

The funds for this relief work were obtained through sale of tickets of admission to the New Year's Eve party held in the Andover Town Hall, December 31, 1930, at a very nominal charge of $1.00 each. Tickets were purchased by 208 contributors with a very generous response. Tickets received at the door totalled 210.

The disbursement of funds was made among families of Andover regardless of creed, and only after thorough investigation as to the particular needs in each case. For assistance in these investigations we are greatly indebted to Mrs. Lotta Johnson, Welfare Worker, and to the clergy of all of the churches in the town. Sixty-six (66) individual families were included in the investigations. Of this number thirty-eight (38) families received temporary assistance. Twenty-seven (27) cases were unassisted, only when it was found that assistance was being furnished from other sources, or when found unworthy. Only one case of refusing assistance was recorded.

The total expenditure for relief, $360.24, included 63 orders of provisions, 16 orders of fuel, and one order of special baby food. These orders were distributed among ten of the merchants of Andover for delivery, and we are sincerely appreciative of their generous cooperation. In addition to the above, 4 large loads of fire-wood were delivered to needy cases, this fuel being donated.

Assistance from this independent fund was furnished during the period extending from January 11th to April 6th, and, as evidenced by a letter received from the Andover Chapter of the Red Cross, was available at a time of real need. The balance in the treasury remains as a nucleus for a similar fund to be raised this winter, but will undoubtedly be exhausted before the additional funds are available in January 1932.

The Andover Square and Compass Club wishes at this time to thank all of those who in any way assisted their purpose in raising or distributing this fund, and sincerely hopes that their efforts in relieving distress will meet with the approval of all, thereby warranting the full support of the public in their next endeavor for this purpose, the New Year's Eve Party on December 31, 1931.

ANDOVER SQUARE AND COMPASS CLUB RELIEF COMMITTEE, 1931

John M. Erving, Chairman
Roy E. Hardy, Treasurer

Frank B. Bartlett	Charles E. Foster
Harrison Brown	Edmond E. Hammond
J. Everett Collins	George A. Higgins
Hugh A. Ewing	Charles R. Scott
Henry O. Forrest	Eugene M. Weeks

Andover Mothers Hold First Meeting

The Andover Mother's club held their first meeting of the season Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Joseph Miller on Poor street. President Mrs. Alexander Crockett presided. Plans were made for a whist party to be held Wednesday, September 16, at the home of Mrs. Ralph Berry on Hall avenue, off Clark road. The public is cordially invited to attend. Play will start at 2.15 and prizes will be awarded the highest scorers of the afternoon. Mrs. Ralph Berry is chairman of the committee. The members have been invited to join the home nursing classes to be held at the Andover Guild. Any woman wishing to join the club is cordially invited to attend the next meeting which will be held the first Wednesday in October in the Punchard high school.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Anna B. Abbott of 21 High street has moved to 73 Park street.

Rev. F. B. Noss of 118 Main street has returned from Chocorua, N. H.

Margaret Keene returned to her home on Porter street from Nantucket, where she has been vacationing.

Charles E. Stone has returned from North Brookfield to his home on Main street. He is connected with Phillips.

Mary K. Johnson and Marion D. Weidman of Reading, Pa., are now occupying their summer home on Porter road.

John Carlson, wrestling instructor at Phillips Academy, and his family have returned from Marion, to their home on Highland Wayside.

John Traynor returned last Friday from Worcester, where he was a delegate of the A. O. H. to the state convention. He reports an excellent time, having met many an old friends and renewed several acquaintances.

Other locals on page 5.

Influx Begins as Opening of School Nears

High School Starts Next Week, with Grades, Academy, Beginning Week After

As the custodians of the various schools finish hanging the new window shades, polishing up the desks, and dusting the corners, as scores of teachers return to Andover from summers spent all over the country, as parents and their children pack up their clothes and prepare to return from vacations, and as many a youngster awaits with gladness or sadness the "fatal" day, the time set for the opening of schools, both private and public, in Andover approaches, bringing close to 2,000 boys and girls under the supervision of the teacher for another year.

After Labor Day

Punchard high school opens Wednesday, September 9, two days after Labor Day. An enrollment of 400 is expected here. The lower grades begin on Monday, September 14, a week after Labor Day, with an expected attendance of 1100 in all the grades. Sixteen high school teachers, 36 grade school teachers, and seven specials, will take care of them.

With the first day of school near, Henry C. Sanborn, superintendent of schools in Andover, urges that all mothers have their children vaccinated before enrolling for the first grade. Mr. Sanborn has also announced that there will be an additional fifth and sixth grade combination this year in the John Dove School in an overflow room. Miss Helen Sargent, from the school in Shawsheen, will conduct this class.

For the first time, Mr. Sanborn has announced, all the seventh grades from Shawsheen are coming up to the central plant at the Stowe school this year. A small number came last year.

It is expected that these children will come to school on the street cars every day.

Football practice for the high school eleven begins almost immediately after school opens, Mr. Sanborn said. Eugene V. Lovely, for many years the coach, will call the boys out for preliminary training shortly.

Phillips Expects 600

In the meantime, the influx from out of town to Phillips Academy, where an enrollment of over 600 is expected again, begins Monday, September 14, when the dormitories are thrown open to the boys. Tuesday, the fifteenth, will see the two lower classes safely housed, and Wednesday night, the sixteenth, the two upper classes. Class-room work starts on the seventeenth.

Abbot Academy will enroll its girls on September 15 and 16.

Overpass May Be Completed Ahead of Time

Contractor Moving Quite Rapidly on Job as Second Abutment Rises

That the new overpass at the junction of the Andover-Reading road and the by-pass will be finished ahead of schedule became evident this week as work progressed rapidly on constructing the bridge abutment on the east side of the road. The one on the west side is already finished, and men are busy in the middle of the road completing the sinking of a five-foot cement and crushed stone bed for the tiers which will go in the center of the reconstructed highway.

The E. D. Ward Company is handling the overpass construction on a sub-contract and its officials expect to complete their job before November 7, the date set for completion of the whole road. However, the overpass will probably be the only part of the job finished on time, from present indications, for the work on the road still presents many difficulties to the contractors. Filling in of swamp land, constructing other bridges on the highway, and heavy traffic, are all interfering with rapid progress.

To build the road on the west side of the overpass bridge on an incline, a steam shovel is working a few hundred feet down the highway digging out earth. Three hundred truckloads are being conveyed to the built-up road each day on an average, and a large section of a knoll south of the by-pass has been eaten away by the shovel. Engineers on the job said that the four-lane highway will be constructed under the overpass to a point beyond the turn-out.

Will Remove Hill as Safety Menace

The Boston & Maine Railroad will begin within a few days to cut away a knoll beside the road leading across the railroad tracks just north of Lowell Junction station and upon which the water tower stands across from Watson-Park company. This knoll blocks the vision of approaching motorists who attempt to cross the railroad tracks on this road, which is an extension of River street.

Up to the time they approach the railroad crossing here, which is unguarded, they cannot see a locomotive approaching from the North. Since the school bus uses this road, the cutting down of the knoll was urged, and after much correspondence between the town and railroad, it was finally decided that the railroad would do the job before school opens this month.

The job, although a small one, is an important one in the light of safety, and will involve the use of a few men.

Report Another Infantile Case

The second case of infantile paralysis was reported to the Andover Board of Health this week by Dr. W. Dacre Walker when Arthur Glines, 11, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roland B. Glines, of 57 Bartlet street, was stricken with the disease. He has been removed to the Lawrence General Hospital where he is doing well. No danger is expected.

Townspeople Urge That Train Whistle Signals Be Abolished

Urge Selectmen to Fight for Quieting Them—Investigation Reveals Vale Had Request Granted in Same Matter without Any Trouble

While public opinion is being once more aroused in the central section of Andover to have the nuisance of train whistles at night abated by abolishing them altogether, residents living in the section of Lowell Junction are ready to join in the fight and have the shrieks of the locomotive whistles abolished in that section too, "as a nuisance which disturbs sleep at night and wracks one's nerves".

At the same time, investigation into the abolishing of train whistles at the crossing at Ballardvale which was done some years ago, brings to light the strange fact that less effort was expended to rid the village of the whistle nuisance than to stop the whistles at the Essex street crossing, and the Public Utilities Commission at the State House stopped the warning signals at Ballardvale and refused to stop them at Essex street.

Question in Ballardvale

Residents in the center of the town, who do not believe that enough care or consideration was shown the last time to eradicate whistle signals at the Essex street crossing, are at a loss to explain why Ballardvale got the problem settled to the satisfaction of the people there and why the citizens in the center of the town cannot get any satisfaction. Citizens are urging the Board of Selectmen to fight the matter through again, and not to give up until all whistle signals through Andover are abolished.

Irritation is being heightened in the minds

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

Rockingham Signs on Route 28 are Illegal

Although an unusually heavy stream of traffic is expected to come over the Andover-Reading highway on Labor day bound for the Rockingham automobile races, the only signs on the road directing motorists to that destination will be those posted surreptitiously by "unknown persons" in violation of state laws, for the state does not erect any other than its official signs on its roads, according to J. E. Lawrence, district engineer of the State Department of Public Works in Beverly, who is in charge of roads for this area. And if the signs for Rockingham are not posted, policemen will have their hands full giving directions.

After explaining this point, Mr. Lawrence informed the Townsman that the sign Andover merchants have requested to direct autoists to Andover is now being made and will be placed shortly near the by-pass. He expressed some surprise when informed that last Sunday a triple-accident had taken place on the by-pass, remaking that he didn't expect one "so soon".

Auto Insurance Receives Cut Here

While other parts of the state are raising their voices in protest of the change in automobile compulsory insurance rates as announced Tuesday morning by Insurance Commissioner Merton L. Brown, Andover motorists are quite satisfied with the change because rates in three divisions have been cut, according to the new schedule.

Where Andover people pay $30 this year on medium cars, next year they will pay $26; on heavy cars this year they pay $36, next year it will be $32; this year they pay $45 on motorcycles, next year it will be $40. Only in the class of light cars is there no change, $25 remaining for 1932 as it does for 1931. North Andover is in exactly the same situation.

Addison Gallery Closed Labor Day

The Addison Gallery of American Art will be closed all day Labor Day but will resume its regular hours on Tuesday.

Miss Abbott Returns from Study Abroad

After three months of musical study in London and Scotland, Miss Marion L. Abbott arrived in New York on The S. S. Lapland on August 30th. Miss Abbott attended the summer school at The Tobias Matthay School of Music in London and together with a pianoforte course took lecture courses on Interpretation, Musical appreciation and Child training. At the close of the season there she continued her work for two weeks at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, where special lectures were given in class work for very young children.

Miss Abbott will return to teaching immediately, and is to start a kindergarte class for tiny beginners, information concerning which may be received at her studio, 107 Main street, telephone 466-W.

Before returning home a short tour was made through Holland, Belgium and France.

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"FIVE AND TEN" Marion Davies
Screenings: 3:55-7:55

BOBBY JONES—"Medium Irons"
Screenings: 2:25-6:25-9:35

NEWS Screenings: 2:15-6:15-9:25

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY—SEPT. 9-10

"KISS ME AGAIN" Bernice Claire
Screenings: 2:25-6:35-9:15

"The Good Bad Girl" Marie Prevost
Screenings: 3:45-7:45

"Silly Symphony"
Screenings: 3:35-6:25-9:05

NEWS Screenings: 2:15-6:15-8:55

FRIDAY and SATURDAY—SEPT. 11-12

"KIKI" Mary Pickford
Screenings: 3:05-7:05-9:20

"Thundering Tenors" Charlie Chase
Screenings: 2:15-6:45-9:00

ADVENTURES IN AFRICA
Screenings: 2:25-6:25-8:10

NEWS Screenings: 2:15-6:15-8:30

My Experiences in the World War

By General John J. Pershing

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CHAPTER XXXVII

I left London April 25, 1918, and crossed to France in a British destroyer. Colonel Mott was at Boulogne with a request for me from General Foch to come to Sarcus. I learned then that the Twenty-second division, at Seicheprey, had repulsed a severe trench raid on the night of April 20-21, and had suffered considerable loss.

Arriving at General Foch's headquarters I found Generals Bliss, Harbord and Weygand already there, and after dinner we entered into a general discussion about American troop shipments. The conversation ran as follows:

Foch—On March 28 you came to offer the services of American troops. I have a vivid recollection of the occasion. As to the American divisions, in what order do you think they should be employed?

Pershing—The order would be the Twenty-sixth, Forty-second, Second. (The First had already been sent to an active front near Amiens.) The regiments of the Thirty-second will be ready by May 1.

Foch—I do not think they can be used before May 5, but the more we put into the line the better it will be. Your Seventy-seventh division has arrived, I see. What about the Third and Fifth?

Pershing—The infantry of the Third has arrived, and that of the Fifth will soon follow.

Pershing Stands Firm.

Foch—What we need now is infantry, especially the British, on account of the present crisis. That is why the supreme war council at Versailles recommended that all tonnage be devoted to that purpose for the time being. I hope that America may send over as much infantry as possible during the next three months. The other arms to complete your divisions can come afterward. What do you think of that plan?

Pershing—I cannot commit myself to such a proposition. If nothing but infantry and machine gunners are brought over, to the total of 330,000 it will be October or November before the artillery and auxiliary troops could arrive, and we could not foresee the formation of an American army until next spring.

Foch—I think your calculation is rather pessimistic, for we could begin bringing your other troops in August, but without considering that point we can furnish you with artillery and its personnel and you can have your divisions reconstituted beginning with October. What would you propose in this connection?

Pershing—I think we should limit the transportation of infantry to May, and that the artillery and auxiliary troops should come in June. They should not arrive more than a month later than the infantry. Under what conditions would you employ the American infantry units?

Foch Dodges Final Decision.

Foch—A final decision cannot be made on that subject. That will evidently depend upon the degree of instruction of the units. In the crisis that actually confronts the allied armies it is effectives that we lack. The method of employing these units is a question to be handled in due course and according to their efficiency.

Pershing—I would like to have the conditions under which these units are to be employed determined now, and to fix the time during which the regiments and brigades will be used separately.

Foch—Make your proposition on that subject.

I then explained the details of the system that was being followed where our divisions were in training with the French and the plan agreed upon with the British. I added that it was fully understood that if an emergency should arise while our troops were in training they would go into battle as part of the divisions with which they were serving.

Pershing Refuses to Consent.

General Foch then said:

"I do not doubt the excellence of the method, but in the crisis through which we are passing I return to the decision of the supreme war council, and I ask you to transport during May, June and July only infantry and machine-gun units. Will you consent?"

Pershing—No, I do not consent. I propose for one month to ship nothing but infantry and machine-gun units, and after that the other arms and service of the rear troops to correspond.

Foch—If you adopt the plan I propose you would have by July 31, 300,000 more American infantry.

Pershing—You said just now that you would furnish the artillery, and even artillerymen, which would be joined with our infantry to complete our divisions. Then why not consent to transport our artillery personnel along with our infantry?

Foch—I repeat that it is the infantry of which we have the greatest need at this time. I would like to have General Bliss tell us the considerations which led to the decision taken by the supreme war council at Versailles.

Bliss—The collective note recommended to the United States to send only infantry until the surpeme war council should give instructions to the contrary. The government of the United States, in conformity with this note and with the recommendation of Secretary Baker, consented to this plan. As far as the employment of the units on the front is concerned, the question should be decided by General Pershing according to agreement with the commander in chief to whose army they may be attached.

Foch Fears Disaster.

Pershing—I have been discussing this question of training our units for the last eight months, first with General Petain and then with Marshal Haig. The method agreed upon leads naturally to the formation of constituted American divisions.

General Foch said he wished to see American divisions constituted and an American army formed as large as possible, but the policy he was then advocating would have made it impossible to form an American army without serious delay, if ever. Continuing, he said:

"But do not forget that we are in the midst of a hard battle. If we do not take steps to prevent the disaster which is threatened at present the American army may arrive in France to find the British pushed into the sea and the French driven back behind the Loire, while it tries in vain to organize on lost battle fields over the graves of allied soldiers."

He was assured that it was fully understood that if an emergency should arise while our troops were in training with the British or French they would go into the battle and do their part. I then gave him the numbers to be shipped during May and told him that it had been agreed between the British and ourselves to consider the question for June later. I informed him that the British shipping authorities now thought it would be possible within the next three months to transport to France 750,000 men.

Our Troops Surprised.

With reference to the German attack at Seicheprey on the Twenty-sixth division the night of April 20-21, mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, that point was the focus of a German raid covering a three-kilometer front extending west from the Bois de Remieres. It came during a heavy fog and was a complete surprise to our troops, who were considerably outnumbered. Seicheprey was taken by the enemy, but co-operation was re-established throughout the division and the original front was recaptured on the following day.

In this affair we lost one officer, 80 enlisted men, killed; 11 officers, 176 enlisted men, wounded; 30 officers, 211 enlisted men, gassed, and five officers, 182 enlisted men, missing and prisoners.

The losses of the enemy in killed and wounded were reported as even greater.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

The question of the shipment of American troops, and particularly their allotment to the allied armies, had assumed very great importance in the minds of the allied leaders.

Accordingly a session of the supreme war council was called at Abbeville May 1, 1918, and Premier Clemenceau opened the meeting by referring forthwith to the previous recommendation of the council's military representatives as to the disposition of American troops.

"The military representatives," he began, "expressed the opinion in their joint note No. 18 that only infantry and machine-gun units should be sent to France for the present. Since then the agreement between Lord Milner and General Pershing, signed at London April 24, 1918, has intervened. This agreement makes a change.

"It had been understood at Versailles that America would send 120,000 men per month, which the French and English armies would share equally. Under the Milner-Pershing agreement it appears none go to France. The French have not been consulted. We might suppose that in compensation the American troops arriving in June would be given to France. But it now appears they are also to join the British. I wish to protest that this is not satisfactory.

"I am not discussing the figure of 120,000 men; I am prepared to accept that these men go to the British in May. I am asking to receive the same number of troops in June. There are close to 400,000 Americans in France at present, but only five divisions, or about 125,000 men, can be considered as combatants. That is not a satisfactory proportion."

Milner Defends Agreement.

Lord Milner arose, much incensed at M. Clemenceau's statement, which he considered quite unjust.

"M. Clemenceau has intimated," he asserted, "that there was something mysterious about the London agreement. I believe that an explanation is necessary. He appears to believe that the agreement we signed is a reversal of the supreme war council's decision. I know only of a joint note embodying the recommendations of the military representatives, but it is of no value without the approval of the governments.

"Besides, M. Clemenceau seems to be under the impression that half of the American troops were to go to France and the other half to England. I do not recollect any such decision. All that General Pershing and I have urged is that infantry and machine gunners should be sent to France. We had no intention of depriving France of any American troops. I do not know that anything has been said regarding their allotment on arrival in France. We simply wanted to hasten their coming."

Pershing Upholds Independence.

"In making the agreement with Lord Milner," I interposed, "I had in mind bringing troops as rapidly as possible to meet the existing situation. Lord Milner is quite correct in stating that there was no agreement as to the allocation of American troops either to the British or French armies. There is no agreement between my government and anybody else that a single American soldier shall be sent to either the British or French.

"There is in existence an agreement between Mr. Lloyd George and myself that six divisions should be brought to France. M. Clemenceau will remember that I spoke to him about going to London to arrange for the shipment of American troops to France and that he approved because it would expedite their arrival. I also spoke to General Petain about it."

Clemenceau Is Insistent.

M. Clemenceau remembered my speaking of it, but disregarding his previous approval continued his objections, saying:

"We have been informed that nothing had been decided on at Versailles, but something has been decided on at London, and France was closely concerned in this. It was decided that six divisions should go to the British. Well, I will not argue about that. You announce to us artillery for the month of June.

"Where four are in alliance, two of them cannot act independently. Nothing has been provided for France in June.

"The appointment of General Foch as commander in chief is not a mere decoration. This post involves grave responsibilities; he must meet the present situation; he must provide for the future.

"I accept what has been done for May, but I want to know what is intended for June."

M. Clemenceau said the French had not received certain specialists they had asked for, and also quoted from the conversation I had held with General Foch with reference to sending over troops in May and June.

British Losses Heavy.

Mr. Lloyd George then said:

"I am of M. Clemenceau's opinion. The interests of the allies are identical; we must not lose sight of that, otherwise the unity of command has no meaning. We must consider what is best for the common cause.

"What is the situation today? The British army has had heavy fighting and has suffered heavy losses. All available drafts have been sent to France and we shall send all who are available in May and June. This would be the case even if all the Americans who arrive in Europe during these months should be assigned to the British army.

"At present certain British divisions have been so severely handled that they cannot be reconstituted. General Foch will remember the number."

"Yes, ten," Foch answered.

"As we cannot again put them in line," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "they must be replaced by new units. The Germans are now fighting with the object of using up our effectives. If they can do this without exhausting their own reserves they will sometime deal us a blow which we shall not be able to parry.

"In the meantime, I suggest that the decision for the allotment of the American troops for June be taken up when that month arrives. In May, in fact, either of our two armies may be hard pressed. That is the one which should be re-enforced. It is not desirable now to decide how troops arriving in June should be allotted."

Foch Also Cites France's Need.

To this, Foch replied:

"It is undeniable that the British army is now exhausted; so let it receive immediately re-enforcement in May. But lately the French have had grave losses, notably at Montdidier, and both during the last few days have been fighting shoulder to shoulder. So American aid is now needed almost as much for France as for Great Britain. Above this question of aid to the French or to the British is aid to the allies.

"We are agreed that the American army is to re-enforce the British army at once; in June we, too, shall need infantry and machine-gun units. So let us make the agreement for June at once by saying: the same shipment of infantry and machine guns as for May. If there is tonnage available we shall devote it, after that, to the elements necessary for filling up the American divisions. I am sure that General Pershing, with his generosity and his breadth of view, will grant the fairness of this view and will extend for June the agreement decided upon for May."

Whereupon Mr. Lloyd George gave support to the principle, saying that British recruits would not be available until August and he understood it was the same for France, when both would be able to furnish their own recruits. He then asked that the May program be extended over June, in which M. Clemenceau joined.

Pershing Insists on Own Army.

In reply, I said:

"I do not suppose that we are to understand that the American army is to be entirely at the disposal of the French and British commands."

M. Clemenceau said that of course this was not the intention.

Continuing, I said:

"Speaking for my government and myself, I must insist upon our intention to have our own army. The principle of unity of command must prevail in our army. It must be complete under its own command. I should like to have a date fixed when this will be realized. I should like to make it clear that all American troops are not to be with the British, as there are five divisions with the French now and there will be two more in a short time.

"As to the extension of the May agreement to June I am not prepared to accept it. The troops arriving in June will not be available for the front before the end of July or the middle of August. So we have the whole month of May ahead before deciding whether an emergency is likely to arise in June. I have explained to Lord Milner and General Foch why I do not wish to commit the American army so long in advance. If need be, I shall recommend the extension into June. I can see no reason for it now."

To be continued.

Keeping Bread Fresh Proves Real Problem

Fresh bread won't stay fresh.

This fact costs the bakers of the country millions of dollars annually and creates a problem which has attracted the attention of chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Bread is considered by the baking trade to be stale the second day after baking, although some authorities contend that it starts to become stale as soon as it has cooled.

"The exact changes that take place when bread becomes stale are not clearly understood," says L. H. Bailey, of the Food Research Division. "One theory is that much of the moisture contained in bread is held by the starch which has been gelatinized in the baking. As the bread cools, the starch gives up some of its moisture which is absorbed by some of the other constituents, especially the coagulated gluten of the crumb. As this takes place the crust changes from a harsh, brittle material to a soft, pliable one. The crumb increases in firmness, loses its tough, elastic property, and becomes crumbly."

Chemists find that heat applied to bread in this condition restores its freshness temporarily. This bread will again become stale upon standing and once more return to the fresh condition when reheated. Other investigators have found that this process may be repeated as many as seven times before the bread loses so much of its moisture that it can not be continued.

Home made bread often contains either mashed potato or the water in which the potatoes are boiled. It is claimed that this makes a moist bread that keeps well. With 3 per cent potato flour the bread was found to retain moisture, slightly better than that made without the potato flour.

A preliminary study has been made of the influence of the use of certain constitutents in bread making from the standpoint of preventing or retarding the development of the condition known as staleness. While a few of the substances seemed to retard this condition slightly, none of them produced the results desired. Rather interesting observations were made by keeping the bread at a temperature below freezing and allowing it to thaw out gradually, when it exhibited some of the characteristics of fresh bread.

George Washington Had a Real Sense of Humor

Not Such a Cold and Serious Figure as Most People Imagine

Had a Brief Career as Congressman from Virginia in Disturbing Times

As we approach the year 1932, when the nation will celebrate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, America seems due to receive still another service from its greatest man. The year of commemoration has turned the thoughts of every American to the historic days when Washington lived. This new history lesson has given us all a sense of our heroic beginnings. It has turned our attention to George Washington as never before and has permitted a vast new outpouring of the facts concerning every phase of his character and his career.

The consequence is that we now see George Washington, not as the cold and serious figure we had imagined him from sketchy history lessons in school, but as the warm, emotional, kindly, and even humor-loving human being that he really was.

In our change from the earlier view, we have come to realize that George Washington loved laughter and had a sense of humor, in that he wrote many a letter in slily humorous vein, and that while he may have been no great hand at cracking a joke, he could laugh heartily at the jokes and pranks of others.

Pleased With Jokes

James Madison, we are informed by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, who saw much of Washington on intimate personal terms, has written, "The story of his never laughing is wholly untrue; no man seemed more to enjoy gay conversation..... He was particularly pleased with the jokes, good jumor, and hilarity of his companions." Madison further told Jared Sparks, president of Harvard College, when the scholar was writing a life of Washington, that though "Washington was not fluent nor ready in conversation, and was inclined to be taciturn in general society," yet "in the company of two or three intimate friends, he was talkative, and when a little excited was sometimes fluent and even eloquent."

While Washington was President, Bishop White of Pennsylvania was a guest at dinner with the Washingtons in Philadelphia, and records that "much hilarity prevailed." This of a Presidential dinner during the administration of George Washington!

Nelly Custis, has left as testimony to Washington's mirthfulness, "I have sometimes made him laugh most heartily from sympathy with my joyous and extravagant spirits."

That Jackass

As for George Washington himself, he was capable of provoking a smile in readers of his letters. Paul Leicester Ford, in his "True George Washington," quotes several of Farmer Washington's letters to friends in which he has a high old time in commenting on the peculiar cussedness of a jackass sent him as a present by the King of Spain. Even in his otherwise businesslike Diaries, Washington here and there drops a line of dry humor, as when, in speaking of a certain lazy workman, he records, "Stephens hard at work with an ax—very extraordinary this."

That he could be quite playful and sportive he proved in more than one of his letters to the Marquis de Lafayette, but during the Revolution these occasional bursts of humor were apt to take a grim turn, as when he wrote of affairs at Morristown in 1777, "The men with me are too few to fight and not enough to run away with." Commenting on the wholesale desertions at Morristown, Washington exclaimed, "We shall soon be obliged to detach one half the army to bring back the other."

The fact has been overlooked that the Revolutionary army suffered greater hardships in winter quarters at Morristown than at the more famous Valley Forge, yet under Washington's orders at Morristown the troops laid to and built a breast-work which they called Fort Nonsense—though they built it not so much for fun as to keep themselves warm and for exercise.

Humor in a Letter

One of General Washington's most graceful bits of humor crops out in a letter he wrote in 1779, inviting several ladies to dine at his table. To prepare them for the Spartan fare they might have to face, he wrote:

"Since our arrival at this happy spot, we have had a ham, (sometimes a shoulder) of Bacon, to grace the head of the Table; a piece of roast Beef adorns the foot; a dish of beans, or greens (almost imperceptible) decorates the center. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure (which I presume will be the case tomorrow), we have two Beef-steak pyes, or dishes of crabs, in addition, one on each side of the center dish, dividing the space and reducing the distance between dish & dish to about 6 feet, which without them would be near 12 feet apart. Of late he has had the surprising segacity to discover, that apples will make pyes; and its a question, if, in the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples, instead of having both of Beef-steaks. If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and will submit to partake of it in plates, once Tin but now Iron—(not become so by the labor of scouring), I shall be happy to see them."

Tal Henry Back At Roseland-On-The-Merrimack Tonight

Tal Henry and his sensational Victor-recording orchestra of fourteen pieces, which scored so sensational a hit on the occasion of its debut last Friday, will be featured in a return engagement at Roseland-on-the-Merrimack this evening. This will positively be Mr. Henry's last appearance of the year in New England, as he and his great band leave for Pennsylvania tonight. For several months Tal Henry has been doing daily radio broadcasting over the networks of the National Broadcasting Company. Tal scored easily the outstanding hit of the Roseland season last Friday and there has been a tremendous demand for this return engagement. Roland Russell's Rollicking Ramblers will play for the regular week-end check dancing party tomorrow evening.

The holiday week will be observed with a special holiday night check dancing party Monday, Labor Day Night, with Roland Russell's Ramblers. This fine local band will also play for check dancing next Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Next Friday evening will mark the return engagement after a long absence of Billy Murphy and his sensational Arcadians, who have been establishing new records at the Pier ballroom at Old Orchard Beach this Summer. Mr. Murphy and his Arcadians must still be ranked as the most consistently popular visiting band at Roseland and their many friends and admirers will all be on hand next Friday evening to welcome them back to Lawrence.

Had a Brief Career as Congressman from Virginia in Disturbing Times

The brief career of George Washington as Congressman from Virginia began on September 5, 1774, when he met in Philadelphia with delegates from all the Colonies except Georgia in the first Continental Congress. The Division of Information and Publication of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission recalls this event and the interest attaching to it in connection with the forthcoming Celebration next year commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

Washington, as the outstanding military figure in the Colony, was a natural choice to represent Virginia in the Congress. In all he served as Congressman for a period of about three months, for when the second Continental Congress met in May, 1775 he was again a delegate from Virginia. His appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, on June 15, terminated his congressional activities.

By Popular Election

Events in 1774 were very disturbing to peaceful relations between England and her colonies. The opposition to what the Americans felt was high-ahnded treatment on the part of Parliament and the British ministry had already flamed into open resentment. A Congress was called in a last effort toward reconciliation and for united action in defense of colonial rights. It was nearly two years before the Declaration of Independence was to sever the Colonies from the mother country and there was still hope of an adjustment of the difficulties.

Washington's appointment to Congress was not made by popular election as is the case today. In fact, Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, correctly considered as illegal or extra-legal the entire procedure of the Virginian Convention and its appointment of Washington and his colleagues to the Congress.

But it was too late for such protests. The colonists were taking the law into their own hands.

It will be remembered that Washington had served in the Virginia House of Burgesses for fifteen years. The Burgesses went too far in June, 1774, in their denunciation of Parliament to suit Dunmore, and he dissolved the House. The members met in August as the "Virginia Convention," and named delegates to the Continental Congress.

One of His Few Speeches

It was in this convention that Washington is credited with having made one of his few speeches. It is said to have the most eloquent speech of that meeting despite its extreme brevity and lack of oratorical pretensions. Washington's remarks were occasioned by the plight of the people of Boston whose port had been closed by ministerial decree and whose communication with the outside world was almost cut off by the presence of the British army under General Gage. When the situation was being discussed in the Virginia convention, Washington arose and said, according to the account as handed down by John Adams!

"I will raise one thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and march myself at their head for the relief of Boston."

Met in Tavern

The Congress met first in the City Tavern in Philadelphia, elected Peyton Randolph president, and adjourned to Carpenter's Hall where the remaining sessions were held. Washington attended the second Congress dressed in military uniform, and it is possible that he went to the first Congress similarly attired. This seems to have been his way of indicating that he was prepared for the clash which every day appeared more certain.

Washington's diaries record nothing of the discussions which took place in Congress. The tall, distinguished and famous Virginian, however, made a lasting impression on his fellow Congressmen. He must have participated effectively in the deliberations of the Congress for Patrick Henry, when asked who was the greatest man in the body replied: "If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, is by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor."

The spirit of Congress seems to have been one of moderation. No one appeared to advocate independence. Washington wrote to a friend in the British army that no colony wanted independence either collectively or separately, but he assured him that if the ministry continued to "push matters to extremity," bloodshed was inevitable.

Adjourned in October

The Congress adjourned October 26. The "Declaration of Rights," had been adopted setting forth the attitude of the Colonies. This declaration, moderate in tone, firmly stated that as the Colonies were not represented in Parliament they were entitled to the free and exclusive power of legislation.

The most important act of the Congress was the adoption of the "Association" by which it was agreed that economic pressure should be brought to bear on England. By this agreement the Colonies bound themselves not to trade with Great Britain either by importation or exportation. It was hoped this would so arouse the English merchants that the ministry would be forced to a change in policy. Although it failed in this it united the colonists more closely in one further step toward independence, and the Committees of Safety, organized to enforce it, were an important element in the outbreak of the Revolution.

Civil Service Examinations Announced

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations as follows:

School social worker (visiting teacher), $2,300 a year, Indian Service. Closing date, December 30, 1931.

Assistant radio operator (airways), $1,800 to $2,160 a year, Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce. Closing date, September 18, 1931.

All States except Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia, and the District of Columbia have received less than their share of appointments in the apportioned Departmental Service at Washington, D. C.

Full information may be obtained from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in Boston.

Scotch Riddle

Bobby (broke, but resourceful): Peggy, do you know the difference between riding in a street car and in a taxi?

Peggy: I'm afraid I don't.

Bobby: Then we may just as well take a street car.—Passing Show.

ABBOTT VILLAGE

Miss Annie Craig of Cuba street is spending the week at Plum Island.

John Savage of Haverhill visited at the home of Mrs. Hamilton Craig of Cuba street Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schofield of Maybrook, N. Y. are visiting at the Schofield home on Cuba street.

Mrs. Elsie Roberts of Worcester spent the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Hastings, Shawsheen road.

William Valentine has returned to his home on Cuba street after spending the summer months at the Isle of Shoals.

George Craig, Jr., little son of Mr. and Mrs. George Craig of Essex street fell and broke his arm while playing last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Hines of Haverhill, visited at the home of Mrs. William D. Valentine of Red Spring road, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marshall and family of Sharon visited at the home of Albert Sharpe of Red Spring road at the week-end.

Albert Sharpe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Sharpe of Cuba street has returned to his home after spending the summer at Boxford.

Mr. and Mrs. William Higgins and family of South Manchester, Conn., visited at the home of Mrs. William Valentine of Red Spring road last week.

Miss Dorothy Bateson has returned to her home in Elmira, N. Y. after spending the summer at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. William Clark of Red Spring road.

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WEST PARISH

A baby boy arrived recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tisbert on Webster street.

Rev. and Mrs. Newman Matthews have returned from their vacation which was spent at Falmouth Heights.

Arthur Lewis and family attended the annual outing of the Hawthorne Club at Crane's Beach, Ipswich on Sunday.

Mrs. E. I. Brooks of Chelmsford is spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Edward W. Boutwell at Maple Shade farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Long and Mr. and Mrs. Eagles and son of Elizabeth, N. J., visited recently with William Flint, Bailey road.

The services at the West Church will be resumed Sunday morning at the regular hour after being discontinued for the month of August. Services will be in the vestry.

WEST PARISH

The Dramatic Society of the Grange met Monday evening to discuss plans for the fall program.

Tuesday, September 8, will be Indian night at Andover Grange. A varied and interesting program has been planned.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Doyle of Chandler road are rejoicing over the birth of a son, August 28, at the Shawsheen Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Miller of Yonkers, N. Y., have been visiting with Mr. Miller's parents on High Plain road. Mr. Miller is an ensign in the Salvation Army.

The Lafalot Club met Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Dudley Young of Union street. Miss Marion Abbott, who has just returned from abroad, entertained the members with interesting incidents of her trip. The next meeting of the club will be held on October 6 at Miss Abbott's home.

WEST PARISH

Fulton Lee, Ralph Newton and Alfred Peterson recently took an automobile trip through the White Mountains. The boys climbed Mt. Washington while on their tour.

Rev. Raymond Cooper of the River road has started his season's work on the Pacific Coast. He is connected with the churches of the Bay Cities Baptist Union, Berkeley, Cal.

The Woman's Union will hold its first meeting of the season on Wednesday afternoon, September 9, at the home of Mrs. Edward Abbott on Main street. Mrs. Abbott and Mrs. William Corliss will be the hostesses.

Elmer Peterson of Greenwood road drove to Springfield over the week-end to visit his sister, Mrs. Albion Johnson. Miss Eleanor Peterson returned with him to take up her duties at the Merrimack Mutual Insuarance Co. after a vacation.

At Farrowing Time

Reduce the richness and quantity of the sow's feed by at least half 24 hours before farrowing. For the first 24 hours after farrowing, do not feed but give plenty of lukewarm water. After the first day feed a small quantity of a light slop of shorts or middlings and the same feeds that were given before farrowing. Gradually increase the feed, adding some corn to the ration about the third or fourth day. When the pigs are from 10 days to 2 weeks old the sow should be on full feed, and in addition to pasture, she should have all she will clean up twice daily. Corn or ground barley may be the main feed, supplemented by shorts or middlings, tankage or fishmeal, or old-process linseed meal.

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Demonstration and Sale 4th Floor

Origin of South Church Goes Back Two Centuries

Letter to Harriet Beecher Stowe of Andover from Josiah Quincy Reveals Much of the Color of "Goin' to Meetin'" in Old Days

By John B. Osgood

Two weeks ago we traced the development of the South precinct up to the time of the construction of the second meeting house of the parish, which was located on "Rogers Hill". Much space was devoted to the first minister of the parish, Rev. Samuel Phillips, but little mention was made of the progress of the church and of the second minister, Rev. Jonathan French. Let us take up this part of the story of Andover's development, this week.

This first meeting house of the South Parish, as has been previously said, stood until the year 1734. As the number of worshippers had greatly increased, the meeting house failed to furnish them with suitable accommodations and so a new building was greatly needed.

Should Be Larger

The vote which was taken concerning the erection of a new building stipulated that the new edifice should be "after the same form and fashion as the old" only larger, being, "thirty feet between plate and sill, and forty-four feet wide, and fifty-six feet in length." Work was begun in the fall of 1733 and the building was open for public service on May 19, 1734.

One of the most delicate yet difficult tasks connected with the new meeting-house was the seating. As in similar cases throughout all New England, 'seating the meeting-house' was a task not looked forward to. After many plans were submitted, most of which were rejected, it was decided to appoint a committee to "dignify seats and pews," and another committee should allot the seats and pews "according to their judgment, having respect to money and age." This plan lasted for over a score of years at which time it was cast aside to make place for more modern methods. In a letter from Hon. Josiah Quincy to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe we have a description of this house, as it appeared to him, then a pupil at Phillips Academy.

Trooping to Devotions

"It was surrounded by horse-blocks innumerable with a disproportionate number of sheds; for the pillion was the ladies' traveling delight, and alone or in pairs, with their husbands or fathers, they seldom failed to come trooping to their devotions. The church itself was a shingled mass, lofty, and, I should think, containing twice the area of its successor. This, however, may be the ——exaggeration of my boyish fancy, but it had three lofty stories, with three galleries in the interior, always densely filled with apparently pious zeal and earnest listeners.

"In the left hand gallery sat the ladies, in the right the gentlemen, in the midst of whom and in front sat the tything-man, with his white pole three or four cubits in length, the emblem of his dignity and power, and in his right hand a short hazel rod, which, ever and anon, in the midst of the sermon, to the awakening and alarm of the whole congregation, he would, with the whole force of his arm, bring down with a ringing slap on the front of the gallery, shaking it, at the same time, with a terrific menace, at two or three frightened urchins who were whispering or playing in a corner.

"In a square box in front of the pulpit sat the Deacons, one of whom had pen, ink and paper, and was carefully taking the heads of the preacher's discourse, preparing documentary evidence, either that the sermon was old, or its doctrines new, or consonant with the orthodox platform. In the front gallery sat Precenter Ames, or Eames, with a pitch-pipe, the token of his authority, with which, as soon as the first line of the Psalm was read, he gave the note to the choir of both sexes,—twenty or thirty of each,—following the Deacons, reading line by line, in an ecstacy of harmony which none but the lovers of music realize.

"And the mighty congregation seemed to realize their felicity, for they joined with the choir with a will, realizing or exemplifying the happiness of which they sung. Upon the whole, it was an exciting scene, elevating and solemnizing the mind, by the multitude that took part in it."

"Rattling" the Clergyman

"The windows of the vast building were of diamond-shaped glass panes, of rhomboid form, in length about three or four inches, in breadth perhaps two or three. Opening like doors outward, these windows were loose and shackling. In the winter, when the north wind shook the vast building with unmistakable power, their rattling was often a match, and sometimes an over match, for the voice of the clergyman, while the pious females in the pews, sitting, for the most part, on hard benches, with small muffs, and their feet only comforted with small stoves, or stockings over shoes, or heated bricks, had much ado through their suffering to keep their attention fixed, or the text in memory, and register the infinitesimal heads into which it was divided."

This letter to Andover's most celebrated authoress, gives a clear picture of the ancient structure erected as the house of worship. The Rev. Samuel Phillips preached the first sermon in this church and after his death in 1771 Rev. Jonathan French was installed. This building stood until 1788 at which time the third meeting-house was erected. Its construction was much like that of many of the other New England churches of the period. The pews were square with seats near the pulpit for the deacons and the more elderly members of the congregation. This third building, in which Rev. French delivered the weekly sermons, stood until 1833, without any essential changes, at which time its interior was completely remodelled and the square pews were taken out.

The "Noon-House"

One most interesting structure which was built about this time was the "noon-house". This building was built to accommodate those members who came from a long distance. Here they ate their luncheons and in the cold winter months, warmed themselves and filled their footstoves with live coals to keep them warm during the long, cold afternoon session. During the intermission at noon the congregation would often adjourn to this building, where two roaring log fires were kept going. In order that they might exempt themselves from too much gossip and a general waste of time, a program of reading was instituted for this lapse in the religious service. On some occasions a layman of dignity and learning, of the parish, would be elected to read aloud a sermon or devotional exercise. This custom became so valuable in the eyes of Judge Phillips that he gave to the church, a silver flagon as a memorial of his sincere affection and esteem. At his death he requested "that the laudable practice of reading in the house of public worship between services may be continued as long as even a small number shall be disposed to attend the exercises."

While considering the activities of the South Parish some attention should be given to the pastor who served there, following the death of its first clergyman, and contemporary with the ministry of Dr. Symmes of the North Church.

Admitted to Harvard

Rev. Jonathan French was born in Braintree, January 30, 1740. He was of the Pilgrim stock, his mother being a great-granddaughter of John Alden. His early youth was spent on the family farm and at the age of seventeen he enlisted as a private in the French War, and was sent to Fort Edward. He served there for but a few months when his health became impaired and he was forced to return to Boston. He was stationed at Castle William, in Boston harbor, with the rank of sergeant.

While serving in this office he made the acquaintance of some literary people of Boston, who were accustomed to visit the Castle. His desire to study and acquire a better education was revealed to them and they encouraged and assisted him to pursue his studies. The circumstances in which he was placed turned his attention strongly to medicine and surgery and in these branches he made rapid advancement. His progress was so outstanding that the officials, and those in command at the Castle, soon gave him complete charge of the sick and wounded, at the garrison. While thus employed, his mind took a broader reach and he resolved upon a collegiate education, with the intent of becoming a minister or a missionary.

He pursued his studies with such diligence that he soon was admitted to Harvard College, from whence he graduated in 1771. He was thirty-one years old when he graduated from the Cambridge school and some of his class mates, who were natives of Andover, persuaded him to preach from the pulpit of the South church, recently made vacant by the death of Reverend Phillips.

Accepts the Invitation

Mr. French accepted the invitation to preach at Andover and his appearance, reputation and services were so acceptable to the people that they soon, with great cordiality, extended to him the invitation to become their settled minister. He was installed as pastor on September 23, 1772, in the thirty-third year of his age.

Reverend French served his parish faithfully and soon worked his way into the hearts of his parishioners. The people, in their perplexities, often sought his advice in matters outside of religion, making him a confident in their private and family troubles. His early training as a farmer and later as a soldier, made him invaluable to the community.

He served the parish during the trials of the Revolution and it was at this time that he again put to practice his former knowledge of medicine and surgery. When the news of the Battle of Bunker Hill reached Andover, Mr. French gathered together his implements and his Bible and journeyed to Boston to render what aid he could. This pastor, who became one of the most prominent in the history of the church, conducted his work for the parish for thirty-six years. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Academy and for a number of years housed boarders from the school, whom he instructed in the field of divinity.

The third meeting-house stood until 1833 and again a new building was built. After the death of Reverend French, Justin Edwards, D.D., was chosen for the pastorate, being the third pastor of the parish.

The South Parish, since its division from the original church, has always been influential in the destinies on Andover. It has had a number of prominent men grace its pulpit, and its history has been one of great interest.

Gossip had it that Gagge was crazy on amateur theatricals, and Gagge tried hard to contradict the rumor.

"But," said a friend in the club one day, "you are always in these amateur plays. You've played all sorts of parts during the last six months. If you don't like it, what do you do it at all for?"

Another man spoke.

"Yes," he agreed, "how is it you never seem to tire of appearing in every private theatrical performance?"

"But I do get tired of it," protested Gagge. "As a matter of fact, I'm sick of the whole thing, but if I'm not on the stage, I'll have to sit in the audience."

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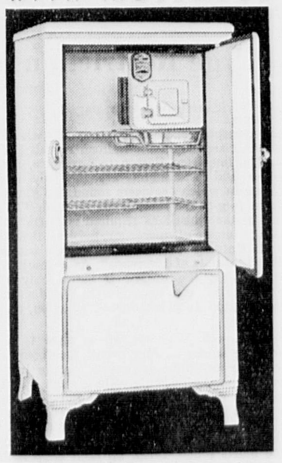
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Andover Churches



CALENDAR FOR COMING WEEK

CHRIST CHURCH

Central Street

Episcopal. Organized 1835

Rev. C. W. Henry, Rector

8.00. Holy Communion.
10.45. Holy Communion and Sermon.
7.30 a.m. Thursday. Holy Communion.
7.30 p.m. Thursday. Choir Rehearsal.
The Church School will begin September 20 at 9:30 a.m.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY CHAPEL

"On the Hill"

Services omitted until September 20th.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Essex Street

Organized 1832

Rev. Lorentz I. Hansen, Pastor

10.30. Morning worship service. This opening service of the Church will be filled with inspiration. The pastor speaks on "Flowing Gold". Communion service follows. The repair work on the church will not hinder the service. Be sure to come.
7.45 Wednesday. A mid-week meeting with a purpose. This devotional service, led by the pastor, on The Upward Way, will open a bright path for each one for the immediate future. Bring your friends.

FREE CHURCH

Elm Street

Congregational. Organized 1846

Rev. Alfred C. Church, Pastor

10.30. Worship with sermon by Rev. M. E. Maris of Lawrence.
7.45 Wednesday. Service preparatory to Communion.
Thursday evening. Rehearsals of the Choirs.

SHAWSHEEN COMMUNITY CHURCH

Balmoral Hall
(Non-sectarian)

Reopening October 4th.

WEST CHURCH

Congregational. Organized 1826

Rev. Newman Matthews, Pastor

10.30. Public worship in the vestry with sermon by the pastor.
2.30 Wednesday. Meeting of the Woman's Union at the home of Mrs. Hattie Abbott.
7.45 Wednesday. Meeting for prayer and study in the vestry.

SOUTH CHURCH

Central Street

Congregational. Organized 1711

Rev. Frederick B. Noss, Minister

10.45. Morning worship. Sermon by the pastor, "Christianity and Socialism".
7.45 Wednesday. Midweek meeting.

NORTH PARISH CHURCH

North Andover Centre

Unitarian. Organized 1645

Rev. S. C. Beane, Minister

The Church will be closed during the month of August and will open on the Sunday following Labor Day.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH

Essex Street

Roman Catholic. Organized 1850

Rev. Charles A. Branton, Pastor

Sunday Masses: 6.30, 9.45, 10.30 a.m.
Holy Day Masses: 5.30, 7.00, 8.30 a.m.
Sunday evening: 7.45. Rosary, Sermon, Benediction.
Baptisms: Sunday 3.00 p.m.
First Friday. Masses: 5.30, 7.30 a.m. Communion 7.00 a.m.
First Sunday of Month Communion Day for Sacred Heart Sodality.
Third Sunday of Month: Children's Communion Day.
Fourth Sunday of Month: B. V. M. Sodality Communion Day.
Devotions in honor of St. Therese every Friday evening, 7.45.
Confessions: Saturday afternoons and evenings, and afternoons and evenings before Holy Days for obligation.

THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

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The Railroad Paradox

There is nothing more aggravating than to expend every effort in vain to achieve something, knowing full well that the next fellow, no better than you, has achieved it without half-trying. Consider the case of train whistles blowing in Andover at night. Ballardvale had them abolished with hardly a ripple on the surface. Andover Center wants the signals abolished at the Essex street crossing at night, so that people may sleep in peace, and it looks as if the people are butting their collective heads against a stone wall.

Andover citizens have been frustrated on every turn in their effort to get the Public Utilities Commission to restrict whistle signals as trains approach the Essex street crossing. But the citizens of Ballardvale, when they wanted the signals abolished, pulled some strings, talked to the right people, and presto! no longer did shrieking locomotive whistles break the stillness of nights in the Vale.

How do our Selectmen account for this paradox? The railroad crossings at Ballardvale and Essex street in the Center are so much alike, that one would naturally suppose what applied to one, applied to other. Essex street crossing is on a grade; so is Ballardvale. Essex street crossing has a gate tender on duty 24 hours a day; so has Ballardvale. Essex street crossing is away from the center of the town; Ballardvale crossing is in the midst of the village. Essex street crossing has good vision for the approaching motorist; and Ballardvale has the same. Both crossings are so much alike in every respect that it is hard to understand why, for any geographic reason, the restriction of train whistles at one would not as well apply to the other.

Our Selectmen say that a hearing has been held relative to the whistle signals at Essex street before the Commission and that Andover's request was turned down. No citizen in this town is convinced that the fight for signal restrictions was carried on with particular vigor nor that all of the story was properly presented. The facts that Ballardvale has accomplished what the Center hasn't, that practically every town, except Andover and Wilmington, along the railroad line from Boston to Lawrence, has made the railroad stop or restrict the whistle signals, has aroused our citizens to lead once again a battle for ending the shrieks from passing locomotives.

The Townsman laments the fact that Andover came out on the short end of the attempt to abolish whistle signals once before. However, the Townsman is in sympathy with the rising demand that our Selectmen once more go to the Public Utilities Commission, and this time really determined to accomplish what so many of our citizens want and didn't get, and what so few of our citizens went after in Ballardvale and did get.

Mystery Methods

At the first fall meeting of the School Committee on Tuesday evening after Labor Day, one of the questions that will be brought up will relate to the two-year experience rule for new teachers. One member of the committee will contend that the two-year-experience ruling be abolished to favor local young women who want to teach in our schools. Other members will oppose the measure and a battle of some proportions is expected over the measure.

This two-year rule brings to mind the process our school officials follow in selecting a teacher to fill a vacancy. How is it done? Does anybody know? Does the school committee know? Does the committee have any hard and fast rules that must be followed in hiring a new teacher for the Andover schools?

The only known requirement is two years of previous teaching. It has been heard that married women are not eligible for teaching posts. Some citizens have been made to understand that one group in the board favors outside talent, while others prefer local talent.

Andover people would like to know if the school committee has a real and definite procedure or a hit-and-miss method of selecting new teachers. If there is no procedure, would it not be a good idea to adopt some definite rules for naming teachers to our schools and then let the people know what that system is?

Editorial Cinders

The protest against compulsory automobile liability insurance rates which broke out this week after the announcement of an increase in zones and rates, does not in any part come from Andover and North Andover, for the two towns are among the few which got a reduction. This means, that according to figures from the insurance companies, not so many cars were involved in liabilities this year as last from this area. This does not mean that an Andover car got into an accident in Boston this year instead of in Andover, and that the accident was charged against Boston. Many people believe that the law works that way, but the truth is if an Andover car is involved in a liability it is charged against the district from which the car comes, not the one in which the accident occurs.

However, in another year, Andover may not be so fortunate and the insurance rate will rise. The law is by no means perfect and the protests are in many aspects justifiable.

If the state is to discriminate against sections in the matter of rates, what about discriminating against individuals? One man in this town may use his car for 1,000 miles a year, and his neighbor for 20,000 miles. Why should the first pay the same rate as the second? Partial discrimination always instigates objections, and the state will either have to discriminate all the way down the line or lay on a flat rate through the whole state. And this, too, is a matter of years.

Every citizen should pay closer attention to local government units. Governor Meier of Oregon recently said that in his state out of $50,000,000 raised for taxes, less than $7,000,000 goes for state purposes while the remaining $43,000,000 represents local levies. We will not have lower taxes until we demand efficiency and economy from every local official, as well as from the United States Senators and high state officials.

Why all the shouting against the compulsory automobile insurance, anyway? If the people are dissatisfied with it, no matter its form, it is a simple expedient to get rid of it, for the law makes ample provisions for repeal methods.

Health Forum

Conducted by

Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Questions on Health and Prevention of Disease will be answered in this column every Friday. Send questions to Health Forum, State Department of Public Health, State House, Boston, Massachusetts

"Quack" Doctors

The "quack" doctor has been with us since the dawn of history. He may be a frank fakir but often he is an ignorant individual who really believes in what he is doing. The important things to emphasize are methods of avoiding the "quack" and this is most easily done by making sure of the qualifications of anyone whom you may consult in relation to body ills.

The public demands that anyone treating the sick have a proper background of training and knowledge. The practice of medicine is safe-guarded by the State Laws both in relation to the licensing of physicians and the supervision of schools.

The most important thing is to make sure that the man who is treating you makes an honest and persistent effort to find out what the matter is before he begins treatment. It should be emphasized that no single method of treatment will suffice to cure all ills, also any person alleging to treat the sick who does not take great care in attempting to find out exactly what the matter is before beginning treatment may be a quack.

It has always been the custom of the medical profession not to advertise, consequently, the doctor who advertises is running against one of the most universally obeyed principles of the profession, and, as the second general rule, it is fair to say beware of the doctor who advertises.

The reputable physician usually displays his State Board License and usually has, or has had professional affiliations with some reputable medical organization.

So, then, there are four important things to consider in the patient's estimate of the doctor. First, his State Board License; second, the time and care he devotes to the examination and questioning of the patient; third, his professional affiliations; and fourth, that he does not advertise.

P.S. What causes gas in the bowels?

Ans. There are many causes of "gas in the bowels"—most of which are due to nervous interferences with the smooth functioning of the stomach and intestines. These nervous interferences may be due to irritants along the intestinal tract such as inflamed appendix or gall bladders; or to general systemic conditions such as heart weakness or diabetes; or, more often, they are merely expressions of general nervous tensions, worry, etc.

B.N.A. What is the cause of rickets and can it be cured?

Ans. Rickets is a chronic disease of nutrition due to deficient diet and lack of sunlight. Rickets can be cured, unless marked deficiency has already occurred, by giving cod liver oil and by exposure to sunlight or to a lamp which gives off ultra-violet rays. Rickets can be prevented by the same means.

Mason Gould Hurt in Lowell Accident

Mason Gould of Lowell street, sustained slight injuries shortly after 10 o'clock Monday morning at Nesmith and Andover streets, Lowell, when a car operated by Walter W. Kent of 55 Stiles street, No. Andover in which he was riding, collided with a car owned and operated by Christos Demos of 97 Broadway, Lowell.

Gould received an injury to his right thigh and after treatment by his family physician, Dr. Walker, was allowed to go to his home.

Interesting Comment

While thinking up an objective for a motor ride, one of us said,—"I would like to see the Pioneer Village in Salem."

The words did not convey much to my mind,—I thought it might be a model of some old time village. We four set out from Boxford on a sunny afternoon, going down through Danvers, and the centre of Salem, where ways were once familiar, to South Salem, where the harbor-waters creep in. There, in Forest River Park, we saw the Pioneer Village, dwellings representing those built in Massachusetts in 1630. This village, made last year for the tercentenary celebration, was probably seen by a multitude of people. This summer, so said the girl at the entrance, the attendance had averaged 600 a week for the past eight weeks. A High School of Chicago visited it one day.

There stood the Puritan maiden at the entrance, clad in a long black gown, white cap and kerchief, and ready to take a quarter from each. She advised our going to the left, down a little slope. Our first sight was the old wooden pillory, with the stocks beside it. These stood out prominently in the foreground, craftily placed there, perhaps, as a warning to careless folk. Certainly, either would give most unpleasant punishment.

The little one-roomed log cabins were built of upright pine poles, chinked with clay, with roofs of thatch. The square chimneys were of sticks placed cob-house fashion, the chinks filled with clay, and with a heavy coating of clay inside. It is my impression that the fireplaces also were of clay. In each hung a heavy iron pot. We looked right up to the sky, and wondered if snow or wind ever put out the fire. At any rate, searching drafts would blow down into the room. Each cabin had a window, about a foot square, with four panes of oiled paper. With the door shut, the light was dim. A bare table, two stools, and perhaps a bench, furnished the room. The bench was made of half a short pine log with the flat side for the seat. Garments hung on wooden pegs about the room. All outer doors had latch-strings.

The wigwams were of thatch, with big slabs of bark outside, and with rushes scattered over the floors,—which were of boards laid on logs. Each had a fireplace, table, and stools. Surely such an abode was too airy for winter use.

Below the slope were two goats feeding in a grassy patch by the old well-sweep. A pretty white Nanny tried to rest on the turf, while her offspring playfully butted her,—perhaps seeking a playmate. The Puritans brought animals with them, but only the goats were very successful.

On a pole-bridge we crossed a tiny stream; its cold water flowed from a pretty spring. Probably at such a brook the folk of 1630 washed their clothes in summer and winter. Tiny vegetable gardens were seen, also a few flower beds, where housewives could tend the darlings of their far-off homes.

Beyond the smaller houses, was Governor Endicott's "fayre" house, that word meaning better than the rest. It was two-storied, of boards, with two rooms on each floor, and an attic above. The great brick chimney was in the centre and the cavernous fireplace in each lower room was also of hand-wrought brick. This mansion had real glass in its diamond-paned windows, and a hand-woven cloth on the kitchen table. Also were there iron utensils near the andirons, a row of wooden piggins on the floor, and a glass-enclosed shelf of wooden plates and bowls on the wall. Red cushions were on the stools and bench, while a red cloak hung on the wall. In the other room marked bunches of herbs hung drying from the mantel. They were gathered from the herb-garden in front of the house,—a bed full of fragrant thyme, sage, spearmint, bergamot, and all the rest.

Upstairs were mattresses on the floor, and old chests, and clothes on the walls. On the smaller pallet was a child's dark dress.

The Governor's flower garden was very pretty, full of thrifty plants, big marigolds, hollyhocks, larkspurs, spice pinks, a small-flowered aster and probably others I don't remember.

Lady Arbella's house, also, was of boards, with two rooms, a glass window in each, and outside shutters. She had old chests, tables and stools. Over part of the right hand room was a floored place in which we saw a bed and stool. Her tall clay chimney was inside that room, so the fireplace occupied a good deal of space.

Toward the end of the village, we saw the great black soap kettle, hung up on 3 crotched poles, over sticks laid for a fire. Apparently, the grease in the pot was about to be boiled. This work is done outdoors on account of the odor. So we read on one of the little description cards, seen all about.

The salt making contraption was curious, if not overly successful. At one end was a tank to be filled with sea-water. Next to that were two great shallow pans, into which the water flowed, to be evaporated by the sun. When necessary for heat, a fire was built in the long, brick-topped place beneath.

If some who read this sketch, go to see the Pioneer Village, they will doubtless observe more accurately than have I, and will find much not mentioned here. It will be a rewarding trip for all, for a walk through this little place gives one a most vivid impression of some of the hardships of our forefathers. At work in their little cabins or shops, in the danger-filled woods, in their fields, or cutting down trees and making them by hand into usable material,—how much they endured for us, their descendants!

Edna P. Todd

Falling on the Ball

By "THE MAN WHO KNOWS"

John Cole, regular end on the Punchard High football eleven last fall and who had but one more year at the High School has made other plans for the future and will not return.

Cole was an agressive player and will be greatly missed by Coach Eugene V. Lovely.

Francis Sparks who starred on the gridiron and diamond for the Stowe Junior High school teams the first two years, plans on entering the Essex Agricultural School at Hathorne in September.

Sparks captained the Stowe Junior High eleven last fall and his kicking was of the highest calibre. In the Reading game one of his punts carried fully 70 yards.

He should be a valuable asset to the Aggies eleven.

Edward Rondeau, last year's Punchard High football captain may enroll at Vermont academy.

Another Andover boy who is rising to great heights on the athletic field is Arthur Jackson who will return to Yale University for his second year. "Art" was a regular at Phillips Andover academy where he also captained the track team in his senior year. Last fall Jackson was a member of the freshman team at Yale and should make the varsity eleven this year.

Harry Payne, former Punchard High, Cushing Academy, Vermont and Howard University star athlete will return to Howard in the fall and be assistant coach of athletics.

Payne was one of the best athletics that ever graduated from Punchard. His many friends in the town wish him a successful career.

Phillips Andover Academy football team will put another strong eleven on the gridiron this fall. Although the Blue and White has lost Henry Gardner of Winnetka, Ill., regular guard last fall, there are a number of substitutes who will make a strong bid for the vacant position.

Howard "Mickey" Walker who starred on the Dummer Academy eleven last fall will return for another year.

Walker is a graduate of Punchard High and is doing the same fine work at Dummer that he did while under Coach Lovely of the High School teams. Last year he won letters in football, hockey and baseball. This summer he has been playing short stop for the Dan A. Donahue's baseball team in the city league.

Milton Jackson, a brother of Arthur, who graduated this past year from New Hampton School, plans on enrolling at Springfield College in the fall.

This lad showed great promise on the gridiron last fall playing a wing position and should be heard from more while at Springfield. Besides football the younger Jackson is a fast quarter miler on the cinders and also plays hockey. Milton has been a counselor at Camp Lawrence this summer and will return home in two weeks.

These two lads are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Jackson of 9 Argyle street.

We understand that the Shawsheen Lodge which had made a creditable showing on the diamond this summer intends to have a football eleven represent them on the gridiron this fall. This would be a good move as Andover has the finest football field of any town in the state.

Bancroft T. Pratt, former Punchard High football captain and who later starred on athletic teams at Bridgton academy is about town for a few weeks.

"Banty", as he was known in sporting circles, is now married and makes his home in Detroit, Michigan, where he holds a responsible position in a rubber concern.

He is staying while here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley A. Pratt of Central street.

"Banty" tells us that the Western College football teams are much better than the Easterners. Michigan, you remember, defeated Harvard in the stadium last fall 6 to 3.

But the writer picks Harvard this year to win from the Ann Arbor outfit.

Harvard University will gain a valuable student and athlete when the college reopens in a few weeks in the person of Melvin Grover, who graduated this past spring from Phillips Academy. While at the preparatory school "Mel" ranked high in his studies, besides winning his letter in soccer and being on the winning club baseball team which gave him the right to wear the class numerals.

During the past summer "Mel" has been working in the office of Phillips Academy. He makes his home on 7 Harding street with his parents Mr. and Mrs. George R. Grover.

Urge Restriction of Railroad Whistles

(Continued from page 1)

of townspeople because study of whistle warning signals on the railroad reveals that on the line from Boston to Lawrence, Andover and Wilmington are the only two towns in which engineers sound the signal. According to the rules of the railroad, "The use of the whistle as required is restricted, except in case of emergency, between Boston and Reading Highlands, . . . and within the city limits of Lawrence". As a result of this ruling, the whistle is blown only at crossings in and near North Wilmington, Wilmington Junction, Lowell Junction, and Andover.

At Lowell Junction, where there is no crossing tender on duty twenty-four hours a day nor any gate to prevent people from passing through when a train is going by, as at Essex street, the citizens are up in arms to have the piercing blasts eliminated. Interviewed by the Townsman, some of the residents in that section of Andover report that the blasts sound, break up their sleep and ruin the rest of guests, and that some of the engineers are temperamental about the matter, seeming to blow the whistle signal at the crossing longer than required.

Want Wig-Wag

On the River street road near Watson Park, Lowell Junction, the residents want a wig-wag signal and an elimination altogether of the whistle signals for their peace of mind. They, too, want the selectmen to look after their interest in the matter, otherwise they will use their own means to get what they want.

The attitude, as expressed by many, is "if Ballardvale can get the silencing of the whistle signals just because some railroad officials live there, there is no reason why we can't get the nuisance stopped here with strong public opinion. Our selectmen should act at once in the matter".

Residents maintain that the crossing in Andover is not any more dangerous than the one at Ballardvale, that in most respects the one in the Vale is more dangerous because more cars cross it.

So while agitation goes on to have whistle signals abolished on trains going by the Essex street crossing in Andover, many citizens await definite action from the town fathers, hoping that because Andover was once turned down on their request by the Public Utilities Commission, the selectmen will not be afraid to carry the fight again.

A Word to the Wives

By YVONNE RAMAUT

Vary the tartness of your French dressing occasionally by using in place of plain vinegar some lemon or grapefruit juice, or tarragon vinegar, or spiced vinegar from pickles.

* * *

To keep dry bread crumbs; after drying the bread and grinding or rolling, put the crumbs in a glass jar, covered with a piece of clean cheesecloth, held on by a rubber band. The air will reach them and prevent their growing rancid or moldy.

* * *

Serve small portions of food to children so that they can clear their plates without the feeling of being stuffed or nagged into eating. Then allow second helpings if the children want them.

* * *

Loosely fitted long sleeves are most becoming on fleshy arms. If open at the wrists they are graceful and comfortable. To make the arm seem longer and more slender, use bound slashes, lengthwise bands of material, rows of buttons, etc. Sleeves gathered into a tight cuff with a puffed effect should be avoided by the stout woman.

* * *

Elderly people should eat plenty of fruits and vegetables. Fruit juice or pulp or strained vegetables may be given if preferable. Foods to be used sparingly are rich sauces, cakes and puddings, pastries and fried foods. Hot rather than cold food is especially needed in chilly weather to keep the body comfortably warm. Smaller amounts of food, however, are needed as people get older. In many ways the diet for the elderly is like that for children during the first five years. It consists of milk, eggs, fruit juices, cooked cereals and cereal puddings, and strained vegetables. Simple meals served at frequent intervals are best. The chief difference is that the emphasis is no longer on building materials as in childhood. Old people may depend on hot stimulating foods like tea and coffee that are not allowed to children.

Washington Current Comment

Floods have once more wrought havoc in China. The State Department of the United States has cabled its regrets and friendly concern, which no doubt helped some. More to the point was a donation of a hundred thousand dollars from the American Red Cross. An organization operating internationally to afford immediate relief in the event of calamity is something unknown to the Middle Ages, or even to the world of a hundred years ago. Now and then something pops up to remind us that the world is growing better after all, notwithstanding wars and other disheartening things that occur between the pops.

A well-known auto manufacturer tells his men that they must help themselves by raising their own vegetables, or lose their places. It is a poor rule that will not operate both ways, and his rule is that the man who is too lazy to work during his leisure time does not deserve a job. He should set an example by making his own shirts during his otherwise idle moments on the Riviera.

A single issue of a newspaper offers the following remedies for the depression: beer, a federal board, state boards, a special session of congress, give wheat away, destroy some of the cotton, stop war, and cancel debts. In a multitude of counselors there is wisdom.

A flyer from Honduras has something in his head which may prove to be an important help to trans-oceanic aerial navigation. He proposes to drop to the surface of the sea, and test out his plans for keeping his plane afloat for three weeks. Speed and sustaining power are matters that have been thoroughly considered and fairly well worked out in airplane design. No one is greatly concerned about the problem of keeping up and going. It is the possibility of being down and drowned that worries. The man with an airship that is seaworthy as well as airworthy will get a hearing.

England has just had a cabinet shake-up of the kind unknown in America, but common on the other side of the water. Mr. McDonald resigned as Socialist Prime Minister, and was immediately reappointed to that office, to head a new cabinet in which all of the political parties strong enough to claim attention will be represented. Mr. McDonald probably will be dropped by his party. He has lost his political standing, but he will be remembered as willing to help his country in a pinch, at the expense of his own party popularity.

The King of Afghanistan loses the key to his villa in Switzerland, and has to explain to the police what he is up to, when caught crawling in through the window. Recalling what happened to William Hohenzollern of Germany and Alphonso Hapsburg of Spain, he is lucky, in that he did not have to explain why he was crawling out of the window.

The names and addresses of sixteen men convicted of driving autos while drunk, are published in a newspaper. Excepting the punishment imposed by law, nothing could be more effective in preventing a repetition of the offense, or in cutting down the supply of first offenders. Publicity might be carried still further. Certain so-called semi-civilized nations may not be so stupid or amusing after all, when they make a wrong-doer walk the street carrying a board setting forth the nature of his crime. Why not paint red the radiators on the cars of convicted traffic law violators?

Chain stores are said to be planning to operate chain farms, for the purpose of supplying their counters with the products of the field. Carried to its extremity, the scheme may tend to outlaw the truck gardener of the country, just as chain store operation has outlawed the old time grocery store of the town. Against the advantages that arise out of grouping many allied industries under a single big business management there operates the sound principle that it is a bad thing to have too many irons in the fire. Heretofore, in the event of a dry spell or a poor crop, the distributor of farm products has been able to pass the buck to the tiller of the soil. That is something which a combined merchant and agriculturalist cannot do. Chain store farms may provide an unpleasant drain on chain store profits, and in the end it may be found wise to let the organization bear the sell-hazard, the farmer carrying the crop hazard, as he has done in the past.

The Andover Townsman

Twenty-Five Years Ago This Week

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Curtis and child have returned to town after spending the summer at their former home in Maine.

* * *

Misses Dorothy Wakefield and Alice Kendall will enter Simmons College in the fall.

* * *

James Goodell of North Andover has purchased the farm in West Parish owned by Patrick Murphy.

* * *

The Hustlers defeated the Andover Guild baseball team on the old P. A. Campus last Saturday afternoon by the score of 18 to 6.

* * *

Dr. C. C. Morrison of Bar Harbor, Me., has leased the house owned by Prof. Samuel Downs on Main street and will move into it in the near future.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Alma Richardson Bailey, daughter of Selectman and Mrs. Samuel H. Bailey, and Albert Hildreth of Westford.

* * *

Horace C. Bodwell, Samuel H. Bailey, Ira Eastman and Frank L. Holt attended a session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in Boston on Thursday and recevied the Past Grand Degree.

* * *

Thomas Maloney played two games with the St. John's of Peabody yesterday. He covered second base in fine style. The St. John's defeated the Salem's in both games by the scores of 6 to 4 and 11 to 5, respectively.

* * *

Mrs. Alexander T. Dundas and daughter of Providence, R. I., are spending two weeks with Mrs. Elizabeth Dundas on Maple avenue.

* * *

Superintendent of Schools Corwin F. Palmer arrived in town Tuesday afternoon after having spent the summer very pleasantly in a trip through England and Scotland.

* * *

Misses Mira and Helen Bodwell and Miss Bessie P. Goldsmith have returned to Andover from a trip abroad. The time was passed pleasantly in the British Isles and on the continent.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Scott and daughter Isobel were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. MacNeil of Lynn on board their yacht "Lillian", at Marblehead, this week. They witnessed the Sonder Klasse races Monday.

* * *

Miss Eleanor Griesemer of Brooklyn, N. Y., visited her friend, Mrs. F. V. Wooldridge of Pittsburgh, Pa., who is stopping at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Chase on Elm street, on Sunday and Monday. Miss Griesemer is a member of Arnold Daly's company which is presenting the Prince of Pilsen at the Tremont Theatre, Boston. Miss Griesemer's stage name is Miss Wallace.

* * *

The choir boys held an all-day outing at Corbett's Pond, N. H., Friday, under the direction of choirmaster and organist John Bachelder. A basket lunch was enjoyed at noon. The following were present: William Sellars, William Higgins, Blanchard Frye, Clarence McDonald, Everett Collins, Wilson Knipe, Robert Watts, Herbert Holt, Norman Thompson, Alfred McKee.

* * *

The work of demolishing the Boston & Maine station has been going on rapidly during the past week and at the present time nothing is remaining standing but the main waiting room and the oil house. The entire roof has been removed as well as the baggage room and the work of cleaning up the debris, preparatory to moving the waiting room is all but completed. When this is done the work of erecting the new building will go rapidly on.

* * *

A painter employed on the house erected by D. Machelini on North Main street was knocked to the ground yesterday afternoon by coming in contact with a live electrical wire. The workman was painting the eaves of the house when in reaching, his head struck the wire. He was instantly thrown from the staging to the ground, a distance of 30 feet, but was picked up uninjured except for a few slight bruises.

* * *

Miss Lucia G. Merrill will resume her music teaching Tuesday, September 11.

Miss Clara N. Boynton has returned to Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

* * *

Master William Sellars, James Marshall and George Napier spent Labor Day at Revere Beach.

* * *

Harold F. Saunders and Ernest H. Wood of the class of 1906 of Punchard High School will enter Lowell Textile School next fall.

* * *

Miss Lucrecia Flint, valedictorian of the class of 1906 of Punchard High School, enters Lowell Normal this fall.

* * *

Mrs. Lemuel Brown and son John have returned to Andover after having spent the summer visiting relatives in Richmond, Va.

* * *

Miss Edna A. Brown of Galveston, Texas, the recently appointed librarian at the Memorial Hall Library, took up her duties last Saturday.

* * *

The engagement has been announced this week of Miss Leone Remington of Dorchester and William Donald Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Smith of Frye Village.

* * *

Frederick Daly, captain of this year's football team at Phillips Academy has been in town preparing for this season's work. He has been accompanied by Donald McKay, a prominent candidate for a position on the team.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Cutler of West Parish are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter which occurred last Sunday morning.

* * *

A serious automobile accident occurred on the Lowell road in West Parish about a half-mile west of the pumping station on Wednesday afternoon when an automobile veered from the road and crashed into a tree at the bottom of a steep banking. The accident occurred in a most peculiar manner and two well known young ladies who were out driving were participants in it. The ladies had been on a wild grape gathering expedition, and after they had picked all that they required, decided to take a drive. As they were passing the pumping station they noticed that an automobile was approaching with a lady running it. Naturally both ladies were a little nervous about passing each other; for one of the fair sex with the reins over a frisky horse is not much safer than a female chauffeur. It was soon learned that both minds were running in the same channel, for, as the automobile approached the horse, the gentleman who accompanied the lady took the wheel and successfully guided the machine past the carriage. It was after the two vehicles had passed that the accident occurred. The lady in the automobile evidently was anxious to run the machine, for after the supposed danger was over they again changed places, and she had no sooner taken the wheel when the big machine skidded to the right and went over the banking into a tree. Hearing the crash, the local ladies returned and assisted in removing the automobilists from the machine, where they were imprisoned. The gentleman injured his foot severely and it was thought that some bones were broken. The lady was uninjured but was given a great fright. The machine was badly damaged and it required the efforts of three horses to remove it from its position. The automobilists refused to give their names to the young ladies.

* * *

Ballardvale

Timothy Haggerty spent Labor Day at Revere Beach.

* * *

Mrs. Paul Haber and daughter Clara have been visiting friends in Rockport.

* * *

Last Tuesday a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Litchfield of Somerville Highlands.

* * *

Roy Pearson and Andrew Steed spent Sunday and Mlnday at the Triton, Cottage Salisbury Beach.

* * *

Thomas McGovern returned home Saturday from a prolonged stay at the St. John's hospital, Lowell.

* * *

Rev. and Mrs. George P. Byington, Miss Martha D. Byington and Stephen T. Byington united by letter with the Congregational Church last Sunday.

North Andover Is Ready for Its Fair

The Salem Cadet Band, will be the leading feature at the annual fair of the North Andover Improvement Society, to be held on the Village Green, Saturday, Spetember 12. This fair, which is the outstanding event of the season among the activities of the local society, is looked forward to annually, by hundreds of townspeople and residents of the neighboring communities.

As in former years, Mrs. William Sutton, of Great Pond road, is chariman of the fair committee, and the plans being developed for this year indicate a bigger and better event than ever before.

There will be a large number of tables where fruit, vegetables, candy, food, ice cream, cold drinks, grabs and other articles, may be purchased. Balloons will be on sale, for the children, and the regular balloon ascension contests will be conducted. This year the committee is planning to have on hand a number of riding ponies for the amusement of the younger folks.

The fair will open in the morning and at noon luncheon will be served in the Old Berry House tea room. Tea will also be served during the afternoon.

The rummage sale, which is another of the leading features of the fair, will open at 2 o'clock in the barn of the Old Berry House, situated opposite the green. Mrs. John G. Coolidge will have charge of this part of the fair.

Those who have charge of the various tables are as follows: useful table, Mrs. Nathaniel Stevens; gift shop table, Mrs. John O. Loring; garden and flower table, Miss Gertrude Brooks; food table, Mrs. Arnold Bradbury; fruit and vegetables, D. A. Arel; candy table, Miss Mary Costello; grabs, Mrs. Samuel F. Rockwell; ice cream, Mrs. F. Oscar Chase; balloons, F. W. Clarenbach; cold drinks, Charles A. Appleton.

SCHOOL TOGS

We have a fine assortment of GIRLS' DRESSES in school age—Sizes 6 to 14 $1.00

Girls' Berets—50c and 69c Girls' Hose—25c and 50c pr.

Boys' Suits—Sizes 6 to 8 years—cotton blouses with tweed trousers $1.95 and $2.95

Boys' Three-quarter Socks 25c, 39c and 50c pr.

Misses' and Ladies' Hose—Sizes 8 to 10½ inclusive 39c, 50c and $1.00

Eugenie Hats—colors, black, navy, green and brown $2.25

Pencil Boxes—25c Eversharp Pencils—assorted colors 25c

Pencil Tablets—5c

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4 MAIN STREET

Fuller Boys Win Lead in Tennis Match

Are on the Way to Win All Prizes at Tourney at Balmoral Courts

Because of inclement weather and the diversion, or rather attraction, of other tennis tournaments, the finals in the Greater Lawrence Tennis Tourney to be played at Shawsheen on the Balmoral Courts, have been postponed until the Sunday after Labor Day. However, up to date most of the matches have been played and little remains before announcing the winner except the semi-finals and finals in the singles and the finals in the doubles.

From the line-up, it looks as if the Fuller brothers, William, Herbert, George and Edward, of Salem are planning to walk off with all the prizes and leave none to the locals. This sad state of affairs is not so sad because the Fuller brothers, all four of them, are something like the Brookline Palfrey sisters, all three of them, because they play tennis so expertly.

In the singles, Samuel L. Rockwell, who has played tennis in and around Andover for nigh on to thirty years, was defeated by young Eddie Fuller, 6-4, 6-3, in the most interesting match of the week. Rockwell is a real veteran and was able to give the youngster a good battle. However, although the old-timer got in some very excellent angle shots and fast play, he was not quite enough to beat Eddie, who at one time produced a spectacular return when he tripped and picked himself up to win a point when the ball came zooming at him.

William and George Fuller won against Sam Rockwell and Ralph Hadley, 7-5, 3-6 6-2, in the semi-finals, so all around it looks like a day for the Fullers a week from Sunday.

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By-Pass Has Its Baptism of Accidents

Three Autos Involved in Smash-Up There Last Sunday Evening

Baptism of a modern kind, its first accident, was given the new by-pass highway last Sunday evening about six o'clock when three automobiles were involved in an automobile crash of some proportions. Motorcycle Officer Carl Stevens sped to the scene of the accident and handled the situation.

The cars involved were a Chevrolet sedan, operated by Walter H. Lunt, 59 Kenoza street, Haverhill, registered to Matilda Lunt, of the same address; a Buick roadster, operated and owned by Edward C. Vallerand, 37 Sawtelle place, Lowell; and a Dodge sedan, operated by Francis W. Gerlick, owned by Florence Gerlick, 56 Stevens street, Stoneham.

Conflicting stories were told by parties involved to Stevens. Lunt and Vallerand were going north and Gerlick, south. The first two claimed that a car travelling behind their two cars attempted to pass them. They stated that the third machine hit Vallerand, who lost control of his wheel and ran his auto in Gerlick, travelling in the opposite direction; and then hit Lunt, sending him off the road. Lunt reported that he did not see Vallerand approaching at all. The auto supposed to be the cause of the accident did not stop.

Gerlick, according to Stevens' report, claimed that the two cars were racing and that there was no other car involved. Stevens' investigation revealed, however, that both Lunt and Vallerand were too far over toward the center of the road.

All three cars were damaged to some extent. As to personal injuries, Vallerand was cut on the face from broken glass; Gerlick said that his little boy was thrown around by the impact of the crash and received a cut, treated by a physician; and Lunt and a woman companion reported no injuries. Later a young man showed up, saying he had ridden with Gerlick, had been to a Dr. Brown in North Reading, who reported a possible fracture of the collar bone. The youth gave his name as Ralph Davis, 56 Stevens street, Stoneham.

Wednesday afternoon Stevens went to Lawrence where he got warrants out for the arrest of Lunt and Vallerand on charges of driving to endanger. Their cases will probably come up next week.

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Oxford Guide Almost Brings Woe to Tour Because of Tea

Mrs. Henry, in Second Article on Trip Abroad, Tells How "Typical Englishman" Loved His Tea too Well, His Responsibilities not Well Enough

By Mrs. Charles W. Henry

To visit England and not see Oxford—that beautiful university town with its many colleges—would be unthinkable, so we decided to "take this in" as the boys say, before leaving for France.

By train it is a two hours ride from London through the loveliest country imaginable.

That Cup of Tea

As we sat is our compartment waiting for the train to start from Paddington Station, we noticed a thin young man standing on the platform leisurely drinking a cup of tea. That of course is no unusual sight. One buys a cup of tea and if it is too hot to drink, instead of leaving it behind, steps aboard, tea cup in hand, and enjoys the tea in comfort. At any convenient station down the line it is an easy matter to lean from the window and bestow the empty cup upon a young person in white pushing a tea wagon. A very soothing and satisfactory custom.

But this young man, most English with his bowler hat and cane, having plenty of time, set his cup down and stepped into our compartment explaining that he was to be our "guide, philosopher and friend" at Oxford. There is a song in a new musical comedy in London "I'll be a Thomas Cook and Son to you" and that applied perfectly to him.

"Quiet Please"

From the Oxford station a very jaunty bus driver joggled us about town, leaving us to explore and examine the numerous colleges with their exquisite gardens and wonderful cropped velvety lawns, the cloisters, Big Tom and an endless number of historical buildings. When we thought of the great men who had studied and taught here our breath was almost taken away. Still we were not rendered entirely speechless for at the Bodleain Library we all talked in such loud and cheerful voices as we walked up the stairs, that our guide looked shocked and glanced at a sign which read "Quiet please".

At first the ardor of our party was unquenchable for at the Oxford station we were joined by five others making the ratio nine enthusiastic women to one slight but not shrinking male.

However by the time we had been through the chapel of Keble College where Holman Hunt's famous painting "The Light of the World" hangs, since there are no elevators or lifts, as the English appropriately call them, in the old buildings, I was tired enough to sit on a curbing and refuse to budge, so I returned to the bus expecting to relax in peace and quiet.

Speeding

But the conscientious bus driver, apparently bound that no stone should be left unturned for my benefit, stepped on the gas and we, just he in the front, and I bouncing up and down in the middle, tore through the streets of Oxford. He drove with one hand while he waved the other at the indistinct points of interest.

His hat was on one ear and he had a cigarette in the corner of his mouth, and he'd yell, turning his head around, 'igh street Lady . . . 'igh. The second finest street in the United Kingdom." Then he'd stop with a jerk to allow me to dizzily drink in the sights. I have some idea now how a kidnapped child feels!

But the river and Botanical Gardens were well worth looking at, and the buildings beautiful examples of early English architecture.

In the afternoon we drove out to Blenheim Palace, the home of the Duke of Marlborough, a most imposing old place fast falling into decay for lack of funds. Cows grazed on the uncut lawns and the drives were full of weeds, a sad sight. The battle of Blenheim was fought by the Duke, a battle that will always remain in the memory of anyone who reads Southey's poem in his childhood.

"And everybody praised the Duke
Who this great fight did win."—
"But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin.
"Why, that I cannot tell," said he,
But 'twas a famous victory!"

No Road Signs

One sees no hideous road-side signs along the lovely English countryside. Instead huge lettering is placed on the sides of the busses. "Drink More Fruit" was the first one we noticed and as a matter of course imagined it to be the name of some outlying town, for many have stranger names than this. But the next one that passes us, "Eat More Fish," made us think twice. Another notice, "Stick no Bills", is more like our own.

As it was late in the afternoon by this time, cows, castle, weeds and war were beginning to pass through our minds in a kaleidoscopic jumble and we hailed with joy the news that we would stop at a little Inn for tea.

The attractice tea room with its yellow checked table cloths, cottage china and little latticed windows, a great fat yellow cat sleeping under one, and a bowl of yellow tulips under the other, was a welcome sight.

Can't Hurry With Tea

It's impossible for an Englishman to hurry during the ceremony of tea, which is a rite, and this particular tea was our undoing. Although warned by the cocky bus driver that we'd "ave to move on" if we expected to catch the train for London, our guide, after a cheerful "Righto", reached for more bread and butter. Then he slowly punctured a plump chocolate eclair. The rest of us in nervous haste paid for our tea and post cards and clambered aboard the bus.

By this time our protector seemed to grasp the fact that life is short, time is fleeting and trains wait for no man, so he grasped his stick and gloves, smashed down his bowler and followed us. We rocked from side to side with the terrific speed, the driver still with but one hand on the stearing gear and with the ever present cigarette hanging from his mouth.

At a sharp corner a notice, "Danger, Road up" instinctively caused us to gaze toward the heavens for we fully expected to follow the road to the heights above. Just as we dashed up to the Oxford station the London train was pulling out and our crestfallen guide seemed amazed that it had actually gone without us. The bus driver looked at him accusingly and said in an injured tone. "Hi did the best hi could. 'Twas the blinkin' tea."

Why the Hurry?

When at last we reached London we all rushed from the train; frantically waving goodbye to each other and tore in all directions for taxis.

Bluebeard couldn't have looked more confused if all his wives had suddenly been snatched from him than did our nice young man. As I looked from our taxi window I caught a last glimpse of him settling his bowler, hanging his stick on his arm and looking after us in a distraught manner. He was plainly thinking, "Those American women! Why the hurry?" And I began to wonder why myself.

And now it was time to repack our suit cases and be ready for an early train to Folkstone. From there we would cross the Channel to Boulogne.

Somewhat like the old woman-in-the-shoe, we had added to our possessions until we didn't know what to do and the only way that J. could close the bags was, as she said, by using the old riding grip with her knees.

Everything had gone beautifully in England, but in one particular all four of us had sadly slipped. We had used our best manners and worn our best clothes, tried to pitch our voices to dulcet chest tones instead of in the famous American nasal, but still we lacked that something. No, it was not "it" but something more absorbing,—a sponge!

The Sponge Business

Before leaving America J. had said, "Be sure to take a sponge. If you don't the English servants will look down upon you. I've read it in English novels," and I really had intended to buy one just for appearances for I should just as soon feel a jelly fish on the back of my neck as a slippery sponge. One day in the automobile department of a store, I saw some grand scratchy ones and was on the point of buying one when my attention was distracted by something else.

Sure enough the first objects in our state room to catch my eye were those bird-cage affairs in which sponges are stuffed. And almost immediately after landing in England a stern faced, most proper maid asked, "Your sponge, Madam? Where is your sponge?" My independent spirit was instantly crushed and I was unable to answer as I should have, "Probably by this time it's washing some 'Henry Ford'."

Don't Hear Him:

If you're going to England pretend you don't hear the head waiter call out "Ice water" when you and other Americans enter the dining room, be prepared to see no more rocking chairs and have no good coffee until you return to America, buy an umbrella and pack a sponge in your old kit bag, and you'll have a grand time. It's a wonder that Nelson's last historic words were not "Never throw up the sponge".

Crossing the English Channel we tried to keep warm by talking enthusiastically about France and how thrilling it would be to see Paris. The sea was choppy and the spray almost drenched us but we stood up manfully under it all and managed to hold our own although any number of passengers about us were ill.

I wondered whether the sea gulls were French or English and never did decide for the coast of France soon appeared and we were fascinated by the tall narrow houses with their peaked roofs and pointed towers, so entirely different from the English but a few hours distant.

On Rush the Porters

Even before the steamer had docked, over the side swarmed a hord of shabby little men in very full old faded blue smocks, pushing, gesticulating and fighting for our bags. These were the porters and Number 16 snapped up J's and my bags, strapping them on to his back so that other persevering members of his fraternity could not snatch them from us.

Many were engaged in fisticuffs as we left the ship. We hurried through the customs inspection, which ammounted to nothing as Switzerland was our real destination and we were staying in Paris for only a few days. Later we were to return for a visit of some weeks.

A most attractive and interesting woman sat across from us in the train for Paris. We had a common bond, hunger, for it was then 8.30 and there seemed no chance of getting into the diner before reaching Paris in an hour. She was a woman nationally known in the theatrical and operatic world and had just been in London to meet Max Reinhardt, Fay Compton, the English actress and others.

We heard the names of the new young musical stars, were given the addresses of many unusual eating places in Paris which we used later, were presented with points on shopping and on the Exposition and altogether she was so entertaining that we were sorry to part from her at the Gare du Nord. The "continental colleague" of our Oxford man met us as we stepped from the train, jabbered to the porters, packed us and our bags into taxis and piloted us to our hotel. We saw him no more until we were ready to start off again, an excellent arrangement.

The Police Card

Everywhere abroad, on arriving and leaving a hotel it is necessary to sign a police card. The most intimate questions have to be answered, age, date, place, and year of birth (no cheating!) occupation, nationality, etc. One's inmost secrets are revealed to the interested concierge who tries to conceal his curiosity.

The whole establishment assembled as a reception committee and bestowed upon us the keys to the apartment; chambermaid, chamber boy, porters, bell boys and waiters filed in and out, drew the heavy curtains, closed the blinds, snapped on the lights, arranged the bags, opened the doors and beds and suggested bottled water, obviously looking for tips.

The minute we were alone we changed the bags, pulled back the curtains, opened the shutters, snapped off the lights and stepped out on our balconies where we had a wonderful view of one of the finest streets in Paris. Then we examined our peculiar telephones, practised a few phrases in unison so that we could be able to order some breakfast in the morning and in spite of the terrific noise under our windows were soon lost to the world.

(Mrs. Henry will continue the story of her colorful trip abroad next week.)

Announce Dates of Golf Matches

The annual Labor Day trophy tournament will be held at the North Andover Country club on Monday, September 7. The winner of the medal play will be awarded a large silver trophy.

The annual ladies club championship tournament will commence with the qualifying rounds on Tuesday, September 8. Eight will qualify and the final rounds will probably be played off on Wednesday.

The men's championship tournament will be held at the club on September 12, 13 and 19. Eight will qualify over the first week-end and the final matches will be played off on the following Saturday, September 19.

Local Cows Net a Pound Every Day

Turner's Holsteins Rank in Good Group of 81 Herds in 23 States

The 8 head of Holsteins in the herd of Harvey G. Turner, well-known dairy farm of Andover, have just been listed among 81 herds in 23 different states that have been credited with an average production for the entire herd under the Holstein Herd Test of more than 365 pounds of butterfat in one year. They have produced an average of 13,943 pounds of milk containing 468.7 pounds of butterfat per cow in an average period of 293 days.

One hundred and seventy-three herds including 3,044 Holstein cows in 30 states are listed in the report and the actual number of purebred Holsteins on test for the entire period is used in determining the averages. The 81 herds that qualified with averages exceeding one pound of butterfat a day include 1,501 of the 3,044 cows or practically one-half of them.

Boosted Average

A significant feature of the possibilities of profitable production year after year is shown in the fact that 17 of the 46 herds (857 cows) with averages exceeding 400 pounds of butterfat were among those attaining that production last year, that one of the three herds exceeding 500 pounds of butterfat exceeded the 600-pound mark last year and that the other two (including one of the largest) boosted their average production from the 400-pound rating last year to more than 500 pounds of butterfat this year under approximately the same test conditions.

The three herds listed in this report averaging more than 500 pounds of butterfat include Doan Straub of Galien, Mich., with 8 cows on three and two daily milkings averaging 15,637 pounds of milk and 582.4 pounds of butterfat in 320 days (16,317 pounds milk and 601.6 pounds fat with 6 cows last year); James Stark of Pawling, N. Y., with 20 cows on three daily milkings averaging 16,259 pounds of milk and 546.3 pounds of fat in 328 days (12,943 pounds milk and 426.7 fat with 23.6 cow years last year); and H. F. duPont of Winterthur, Del., with 73 cows averaging 13,875 pounds of milk containing 502.6 pounds of butterfat in 306 days on four-time, two-time and three-time milkings (13,486 pounds milk and 472.7 pounds fat in 115.1 cow years last year).

Milked Twice Daily

One-man or two-man herds from the bulk of those in the Holstein Herd Test with 94 herds ranging from 6 to 15 animals. Eight herds include only 3 to 4 animals, 26 include 16 to 20 head, 19 include 21 to 30 head, 10 include 31 to 40 head, 6 include 41 to 50 head, 3 include 51 to 60 head, 2 include 61 to 70 head, 4 include 71 to 80 head, and one numbers 85 head.

Ninety-four herds with 1346 cows were milked strictly twice daily of which 37 herds averaged a pound-a-day and 17 topped 400 pounds fat. Fifteen herds with 334 cows were milked three times daily of which 11 herds averaged a pound-a-day and 7 topped the 400-pound mark. Two herds were milked four times daily with 468 and 374-pound averages. Sixty-two herds with 1500 cows on a varied number of milkings included 31 herds averaging a pound-a-day with 21 herds exceeding 400 pounds of butterfat and 2 exceeding 500 pounds of butterfat.

Of the 29 states represented on the list of 173 completing records in the Holstein Herd Test, 44 are from Wisconsin, 32 from Michigan, and 17 each from New York and Ohio. The balance, one to five herds each, are located in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Texas, Pennsylvania, Utah, West Virginia, and Vermont.

Topsfield to Attract 4-H Clubs

Many Features on Fair Program Devoted to this Organization and its Members

The Topsfield Fair offers an excellent opportunity to 4-H club members to come together on a friendly competitive basis with their products. There are many cash prizes offered for 4-H club work, taking in all projects. A large exhibit is expected especially in the vegetable, clothing and canning products. Poultry and dairy entries are coming in rapidly. It is urged that all club members act promptly on sending in applications for entries at the Fair.

Judging Contests

On Saturday, September 12, judging contests in dairy, fruit, vegetable, and poultry for the boys will be held; and clothing, canning and foods for the girls. Any 4-H girl in Massachusetts will be eligible for a special canning contest sponsored by the Ball Brothers' Company, manufacturers of glass jars, who will offer for a first prize a $50 scholarship in home economics.

Special Features

There will be demonstrations each day in the 4-H club building, exemplifying the rudiments of carrying out 4-H club practices.

A 4-H club rally and parade is scheduled for Saturday, at 4:15. Every 4-H member in Essex County should make an effort to attend. All members are asked to be at the gate at 10:00 o'clock promptly.

The parade will be led by the Haverhill 4-H club orchestra which will be on the grounds each day playing for the public. Members with their signs and banners will follow.

A 4-H club float exemplifying the significance of 4-H club work will be entered by the North Andover clubs.

The 4-H lunch counter will be in full swing as in previous years, extending cheer to many club members.

The public is cordially invited to witness the work done by Essex County boys and girls as exhibited in their building.

All club members attending the fair are requested to register at the 4-H club information booth.

Not An A-1 Workman

First Street Cleaner: "So Bill's dead. He was a good street cleaner."

Second Cleaner: "Yep! Bill was good, but don't you think he was a little weak around the lamp posts?"

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Alex Black of Burnham road is at Wells Beach for the week.

Miss Lucy Stewart of Main street is at Wells Beach for a week.

Miss Betty Deyermond of High street is spending this week in Quincy.

Flora Lynch, of Abbot Academy, returned recently from West Harwich.

Fonnie E. Davis has returned from Sandwich to 90 Elm street, her home.

Harold Leitch of Wolcott avenue is at Winnisquam, N. H., for two weeks.

Vsevolod de Falevitch has moved from Bartlet street to 1 Punchard avenue.

Blanchard Frye and his family have moved from 63 Elm street to 127 Elm street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bodwell and family are at West Barnstable for a vacation.

Miss Marion Wilkinson of Main street is spending several days at Wells Beach.

F. W. Stott returned to town with his family after a summer in Ithaca, N. Y.

Lester Newton of Phillips Academy and his family are back from Jefferson, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Phillips, of the Phillips faculty, are at Asbury Park, N. J.

Charles Gregory of the Punchard High school faculty is back from Groton, N. H.

Rev. H. Usher Monro of Chestnut street has returned after a summer in New York.

Lawrence Shields of the Phillips faculty is home at Eaton Cottage after a trip to Europe.

Herbert Auty and his family of Chestnut street are back after a summer at Hampton Beach.

Miss Bertha Cuthill of High street has returned home after a few days at Pine Point, Maine.

Albert H. Chamberlin of Morton street and his family have returned from Camden, Maine.

Misses Alice and Mary Bell returned to Morton street from Kennebunk Beach, Maine.

Harold Livingston of Abbot street is attending Boston School of Floral Art for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe E. Dake of Phillips Academy have returned home from Barnstead, N. H.

Mrs. Charles E. Abbott has returned to Andover after a month spent at North Rye Beach, N. H.

Dr. Carl Pfatteicher of the Phillips faculty has returned from a year's sabbatical leave spent abroad.

Miss Florence M. Locke, of Elm street, returned home from a summer spent in Jamestown, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Cummings of Morton street returned from a summer spent at Groton, N. H.

Mrs. Mary Manning and daughter, Doris, of High street, are spending ten days at Wells Beach, Maine.

F. M. Boyce and family have returned from Wiscasset, Maine, to Main street where they make their home.

Margaret M. Maitland, assistant dietician at the Phillips dining hall, has returned from a vacation in Kentucky.

W. Merchant of 101 Elm street has moved to his new home, just built, on Canterbury street, Shawsheen Village.

Howard Cutler of Abbot street will occupy shortly the house vacated by Vsevolod de Falevitch on Bartlet street.

Mrs. Catherine Tyer has returned from her vacation at Annisquam to the Caronel Apartments on Main street.

Dorothy Farnum of the Punchard faculty who has been in Los Angeles has returned to her home on 135 Main street.

Alexander Ramsay of Wollaston is visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Barbara Chase, 117 North Main street.

Mrs. Joseph Rand and sons, John and Abbott, of Morton street, are spending a vacation at Belgrade Lakes, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Mervin E. Stevens, both of whom are instructors at Punchard High school, have returned from Kingston.

Mrs. Emily E. Barton has returned to her home in Melrose after visiting friends in town. She is a former resident of Andover.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warden and Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Harrington are on a motor trip in Canada. They expect to be back here tomorrow.

Rev. M. E. Maris, pastor of the Riverside Congregational church, Lawrence, will be the preacher at the Free church Sunday morning.

Mrs. F. L. Purdon returned this week to her home in Washington, D. C., after visiting her mother, Mrs. B. Frank Smith on Central street.

Miss Elsie Livingston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Livingston of Maple avenue, has accepted a position as supervisor at the Needham Hospital.

Ray Shepard, coach of the Phillips Academy football and baseball teams, returned from North Bridgton, Maine, to Pemberton Cottage in town where he will live during the school year.

Henry P. Kelley, formerly of the Phillips Academy faculty, has returned to Andover from North Bridgton. Next week he is going to Columbus Academy, Columbus, Ohio, where he is a teacher.

Miss Edith Valpey, who has been living with Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gibson at 29 Chestnut street for the summer, is returning this week to Georgia, where she is librarian at Piedmont College.

Father Francis Boland, visiting here for a short time, is on a trip through Maine for a few days with his mother, Mrs. Mary Boland, Stephen Boland, and Mrs. Anne Harnedy, of Summer street.

Miss Helen Louise Moody of Ballardvale has re-opened her studio at 43 High street, Andover, where she will be pleased to see former and prospective pupils in voice or pianoforte. For appointments, call Andover 781-W.

On the Red Star liner Lapland, which arrived at New York Sunday from Antwerp was Miss Marion L. Abbott of 107 Main street, who has been traveling in England, Scotland, Holland, Belgium, France, for the past 4 months for a study of pianoforte.

Dr. and Mrs. Carl F. Pfatteicher returned last Sunday evening on the "Scythia" from a year's sojourn in Europe. Dr. Pfatteicher was given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Musicology by the University of Freiburg for a treatise on the organ compositions of John Redford, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in the reign of Henry VIII.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Fannie Jenks of the Abbot faculty has returned from North Brookfield.

Fred H. Eaton and his family of Central street are home from Kennebunk Beach.

J. Duke Smith is home again after a month's trip to Europe. He lives on Central street.

Mina B. Noyes, May B. Noyes and a party of friends, from Andover, visited Howe Caverns, near Cobleskill, New York, Wednesday.

Arthur L. Coleman, commander of the Legion, and his wife and children have visited Saratoga Springs this week, the last of his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Killam and sons, Dwight D. and Horace N., Jr. and Grace Nichols have returned from a vacation spent at Pine Bluff Cottage, Parker's Point, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

Ready for Finals in Essex Tennis

G. Holmes Perkins of Cambridge and Melvin H. Patridge of New Rochelle, N. Y. will meet in the final match of the annual Essex County tennis tournament as a result of the advancement of the matches played over the past week-end. Patridge has two legs on the trophy while Perkins has one. The award is made to the player who wins the tournament for three years.

Perkins advanced to the final round by defeating Arthur Noble of Dartmouth, 6-4, 11-9, while Patridge gained his place by defeating Gerlad Hall, also of Dartmouth, 6-2, 6-2. Patridge is engaged in another tournament for severa weeks and no date has been set for the final match at North Andover.

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Native Potatoes 29c pk.
Native Tomatoes 6 lb. 25c
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California Sunkist Oranges 19c-29c-39c doz.
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Rumford Baking Powder 29c lb.
Society Brand Raspberry and Strawberry Jam 29c 3 for 85c
Society Brand Orange Marmalade 29c 3 for 85c
New Pack Crab Meat 27c 4 for $1.00
New Pack Peas-Wax beans-Spinach Beets in glass 20c 3 for 55c
B. & M. Cal. Beans and Brown Bread 15c 2 for 29c
Monarch Spaghetti 10c 3 for 25c
Evaporated Milk 10c 3 for 22c
Fancy Prunes 10c lb. 3 for 25c

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NORTH ANDOVER

Miss Alice Phelan of High street is enjoying a trip to Canada.

Miss Eva Kershaw of Sutton street is spending a vacation in Canada.

Miss Dorothy Wedge of Maple avenue, spent the past week at Plum Island.

Miss Grace E. Holden of Osgood street spent the past week-end at Alton Bay, N. H.

Donald Kent of Osgood street spent the past week-end visiting friends at Alton Bay, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stewart of Perry street, are spending a vactaion at Hampton Beach.

Town Clerk Joseph A. Duncan, visited friends at Wells Beach, Maine, over the past week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Curren of Marblehead street are vacationizing in New Brunswick, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Longbottom of Massachusetts avenue are spending a vacation at Norfolk, Va.

Miss Mary Mylott who has been spending the summer in Gloucester has returned to her home on Garden street.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bradstreet and family of Beverly street have returned after a vacation spent at Hampton Beach.

Mrs. John W. Hubbard of Marblehead street, has returned to her home after spending a vacation at Big Island Pond.

Miss Charlotte Broderick of Stevens street has returned to her home after spending a vacation at Ogunquit Beach, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Carty and daughter Frances of Johnson street have returned after visiting relatives in New Britain, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Metcalf of Brockton, recently visited at the home of Mr. Metcalf's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Metcalf of Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Leandre Ellis of Great Pond road, have returned from a visit with their son in New York. Mr. Ellis is the engineer at the local pumping station.

Rev. and Mrs. William Miller of East Hardwick, Vt., have been recent guests at the home of Police Officer and Mrs. Richard S. Hilton, of Buckingham road.

No. Andover Lady Gets Legion Post

Mrs. Louis P. Saunders of High street was honored by the state Forty and Eight organization, a branch of the American Legion auxiliary, when at the convention held in Boston, over the past week-end, she was elected to the office of chaplain. Mrs. Saunders was a delegate from the local auxiliary, and served at the convention as a member of the membership committee. Mrs. Saunders, who is the wife of past-commander Louis P. Saunders of the American Legion, has been an active member of the local Legion auxiliary and for four years was president of that organization.

Installing Heating Plant in Church

Work on the heating plant being installed in the North Parish church is progressing rapidly. Except for a few minor repairs, the interior installation is nearly complete and the building will be ready for occupancy, Sunday, September 13.

The new heating plant will include an oil heated steam boiler, which will be installed in a new furnace house, being erected at the rear of the church. Radiators have been installed in the vestry and the main auditorium.

The committee in charge of the work expect that everything will be complete within a few weeks.

NORTH ANDOVER

Mrs. John W. Mozeen of Main street, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold P. Mozeen of Pleasant street, have returned to their homes after spending a vacation at Wells Beach, Maine.

Lee Wilde Gains His Health Back

Lee Wilde, eleven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilde of Richardson avenue, who a week ago was stricken with infantile paralysis, is speedily recovering at his home. The boy is now able to sit up and be dressed daily, and he shows no signs of having been afflicted.

Ask Tree Lovers to Watch Elm Disease

All tree lovers of the country are asked to cooperate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its search for elm trees that are affected with the Dutch elm disease, a new menace to elms which was discovered in the United States for the first time last year.

In 1930 three trees affected with this disease, which is caused by a fungus (Graphium ulmi), were found at Cleveland, Ohio, and one was found at Cincinnati. To date, four more diseased trees have been found this year in the Cleveland area. There is still no available evidence of the primary center of infection or of how the disease reached the United States.

Usually the first symptom of the Dutch elm disease is the sudden wilting of the leaves of a part of the crown of the tree, of the entire tree, or of the tips of some of the side branches. Drying of the leaves and defoliation of the affected parts may follow. The wilted leaves often turn yellow or brown before falling, and the affected parts stand out in color contrast with the rest of the tree. At times the wilted leaves remain green and crisp and cling to the twigs. The one or two end leaves frequently persist longer than the others, and the tips of the twigs bend, giving a characteristic appearance, which may be of value in detecting affected trees in winter.

In Cleveland some of the diseased trees began to wilt in the latter part of May, but in England the trouble rarely is evident until June and frequently not until July and August. The progress of the disease on individual trees varies. One limb may wilt one year and the others in succeeding years, or the whole tree may die in a single season.

If a clean cut is made across a twig affected with the Dutch elm disease, a brownish discoloration will be seen in the sapwood. In general the discolored tissue does not form a completely closed circle but is made up rather of numerous small brown dots. If the bark is peeled away and the sapwood exposed, the discoloration is evident as a series of short, brown streaks. A single streak does not extend for a long distance down the twig. In late summer it is sometimes necessary to cut away some of the summer wood to find the short stippled streaks in the spring wood.

In cooperation with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, the U. S. Division of Forest Pathology has four scouts searching in Ohio for affected trees. Some work has also been done in other Mississippi Valley States. The department of agriculture of Ohio also has three scouts in the field.

Although many specimens of diseased parts of trees have been received from other States, this disease has not been found outside the two Ohio cities.

Pathologists, foresters, tree repair men, and tree lovers everywhere are urged to continue their efforts to discover any isolated cases of this disease. Specimens suspected of having the disease may be sent from any State to the Dutch Elm Disease Laboratory, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. The best specimens for laboratory culture are twigs and small branches from one-quarter to 1 inch in diameter and from 5 to 10 inches in length. They should be taken preferably from a part of the tree that has recently wilted or died.

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EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE

Growth of a Child's Mind as Real as Growth of Body

Study of Last Twenty Years Has Indicated to Medical Men the Intricacies of a Baby's Mental Development

The growth of a child's mind is just as real as the growth of his body, said Dr. Douglas A. Thom, Director of the Division of Mental Hygiene of the Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases. Though much remains to be learned about this growth, definite and helpful knowledge has been gained during the past twenty years. Records like those taken with the motion picture camera by Dr. Arnold Gesell, Professor of Child Hygiene at Yale University, have proved that even the squirming baby shows in his behavior orderly action of his mind and marked progress in the development of his mental powers.

The Growth of the Baby's Mental Powers

A child 12 weeks old, for instance, set on a table with a bead the size of a shoe button may spy the bead. At 16 weeks he looks at it a number of times. At 20 weeks he looks at it intently. At 24 weeks he tries to reach for it and may even put his hand on it. At 32 weeks he moves toward it and seizes it, making noticeable use of his index finger. At 36 weeks the same sort of behavior is more clear cut. At 40 weeks the child picks up the bead with preciseness and begins to do things with it, like putting it into a bottle.

Increasing Ability in Self-Care

The general trend of behavior is of great significance especially in the infant and young child because it offers a sensitive index of his growth and development. It is characterized by the child's increasing ability to care for himself and meet his needs. Repeated behavior of a certain sort forms a "pattern" and the sum total of all the patterns of behavior manifested by the individual may be regarded as his personality, which becomes more marked as the years pass. Efforts to classify personality date back to Hippocrates but we can as yet only conclude that most individuals are mixed in type. Though there appears to be "sufficient unity in individuals to enable us to judge their personality as a whole on the basis of certain traits, no objective basis for characterizing persons in regard to particular traits has been established."

We know, however, that a child's behavior is determined not only by inherited equipment but by acquired characteristics, developed by environment and through repetition become habitual. Habits, good or bad, can be cultivated and encouraged or discouraged by training. "When the normal child persists in behavior which is characteristic of an earlier stage of development and which marks his personality as 'childish,' 'immature,' or 'irresponsible,' the cause may often be looked for in his early environment and training."

Parents Should Know

Because the parent supplies the early environment and is responsible for the child's early training, a knowledge of what constitutes healthful behavior at different ages and what sort of training will build healthful habits, forms one of the most important aspects of parent education. The physician who is "thoughtful rather than traditional in his attitude toward the problems of human beings,—if he studies the child as a whole, can help parents to meet their problems with reason and judgment rather than emotion. Especially in matters of sex has he a chance to lead parent education sanely. He can help the parent to give simple, direct, unemotional answers to the curiosities of childhood; to understand and deal with episodes of exposure and masturbation; and to direct the child's maturing sex energy into proper outlets."

The Child with a Gifted Mind

With the aid of tests we can judge not only whether a child's mind has developed as far as the average at his age but we can determine his intellectual growth in his ability to see meanings. And so we can learn whether the child is intellectually superior.

"Contrary to traditional belief, general superiority of intellect is today thought to occur in individuals who are also superior in other respects, as in physical health and social adaptability; i.e., the intellectually superior child who is sickly, a poor mixer, or otherwise inferior, is considered not the rule but the exception." If the all-round gifted child fails to maintain his superiority in adult life the cause is usually not intellectual, but "faulty emotional adjustments or untoward accidents." Superior ability in one subject only, as in music or mathematics, is generally less clearly related to other desirable qualities. "Without superior general intelligence special ability in some one line inevitably falls short of really great achievement."

There is a close connection between intellectual development and the age at which speech develops. However, "delayed speech though frequently a symptom of mental retardation, may be caused by deafness, prolonged illness or emotional factors." The relation between "speech defects and disabilities in reading" has led to the discovery of "various devices which are successful in the training of non-readers."

Importance of Motor Skill Tests

As children grow older, their ability to use their large muscles can be determined. The tests for this type of motor skill have served thus far primarily in selecting those with special ability in athletics. There is great need for tests to guide the large numbers not chosen for "the team" into that kind of exercise which will make for a more satisfying use of leisure time.

For adequate tests of the fine motor skills, where the eye and hand or ear and hand work together, much research is still required in order that the tests may be of greater value in vocational guidance and industrial employment. "Individual differences in fine motor skills are dependent upon many variables. But the field of motor skills offers one of the most strategic points of attack upon the whole problem of individual differences because outward movements are more easily subjected to experimental control and analysis."

Who Should Give Mental Tests?

Even the simplest tests to determine intelligence and motor skills at no matter what age "can be reliably given and safely interpreted only by persons with specialized training and with considerable experience in giving psychological examinations." It is necessary to estimate the probable accuracy of the test in relation to other indications of the individual's ability. An individual who is shy, timid, worried or irritated by the test, or one with a speaking handicap, will not reveal his true intelligence in the test, and the choice of the supplementary tests should be governed by these conditions. Moreover, the test results provide merely the first step in the appraisal of the mental development of the individual. They have to be considered in relation to his medical history, his behavior, and his educational accomplishments. Finally, because "the status of development at a given moment is less important from the standpoint of child health and protection than the growth characteristics of the individual career, accurate determinations can be made only on the basis of periodic re-examinations."

Let the Injured Child Use His Undamaged Powers

When a child's brain or nervous system has been injured "it is probable that no repair takes place." It is then the physician's duty to note carefully the resulting condition in order "to determine the extent to which the undamaged portion may be best utilized." The most frequent injuries to the brain occur in the process of birth, especially to first-born babies, premature babies, and babies delivered feet first. The impaired mental development of young children is often due to poisoning, notably from lead in paint chewed from cribs or toys. And the striking effects of infections like cerebrospinal meningitis should not lead us to ignore the disastrous complications which may occur at any age as a result of, for example, whooping cough, measles and mumps.

Stresses Importance of Faith to South Church Congregation

Dr. G. Ernest Merriam of Buffalo Preaches Sermon Last Sunday on Greater Reliability in Self—Phillips Academy Graduate

Before a large gathering of old friends and parishioners, Rev. G. Ernest Merriam, D.D., of the First Pilgrim Congregational church in Buffalo, New York, preached a sermon at the South church in Andover last Sunday as guest minister. Dr. Merriam is a graduate of Phillips academy, 1892, and several of his classmates who reside in Andover were in the congregation Sunday and greeted him and Mrs. Merriam after the service.

Preaching on the text: "According to your faith be it unto you"—Matthew 9:29, Dr. Merriam stressed the importance of faith in one's self, faith in others and faith in God if one is to attain success in life. It was faith in themselves, in others and in their objectives that enabled Columbus to discover the new world, Lindbergh to blaze new air trails, DeLesseps to build the Suez canal, he declared; and faith of that kind alone can save the world.

Faith in Self

"We need a greater faith in self," he continued. "This is only a stepping stone to be sure. But it is fundamental. The self of which we are speaking is, however, something more and other than the self of which we learn in the schools of thought of today. Books come teeming from the press that would impress upon us the limitations of our heredity, and of our environment, and of our past training.

"Behaviorism is the philosophy of this generation, a philosophy of severe limitations. There is in all this just a half truth that prevaricates to the point of absolute falsity. The outstanding and never-to-be-forgotten fact is that we are princes and princesses of the Infinite, sons and daughters of the Most High, made in His image and after His likeness.

"We also need faith in others. There is no leadership without this—and no success. It is idle to talk of imbuing others with our faith if we have not first a faith in others.

A Crying Need

"Faith in others is one of the crying needs of our age. Only on this basis can any partnership in business or in life be safe. Only so can the home itself endure. Love and doubt are enemies and cannot dwell together. Appearances are often misleading while all knowledge is but in part. Faith then is the very hearthstone of the home. Mistakes are made of course, in every relationship, for to err is human. This is true in the home as elsewhere. But—what is the rest of that line—?

"'To err is human, to forgive divine.'

"Forgiveness and faith, new faith, ever additional faith, that is the foundation of the home, and of every other human relationship.

"Yes, faith in God. We need as another has written. 'A Recovery of the Sense of God.' Only that can save the world. Such a faith brings modesty, even humility, a sense of dependence, and eventually a confidence in divine guidance. It emphasizes the brotherhood of man, and it is always easier to trust the one who is known, than the one who is unknown—at least it should be and is wherever integrity exists.

"So our faith, if it be sure because pure, will yet bring about the purification of politics that it shall not be forever in 'irridescent dream'. So our faith, if strong because spiritual, shall yet accomplish a warless world. But it must be a faith which starting with the self reaches outward and upward. There must be no superiority complex. Rather it asks only if a thing should be done, knowing that, without question what should be, can be, and will be done. It must be the faith of leadership—imbuing others with a like faith. And leadership comes only to those who, first of all, can follow.

"Over Daniel Webster's grave is an inscription, selected by himself (and for such purposes one does not select without careful thought), 'I believe; help thou my unbelief'. We too, in the midst of life, can say, 'I believe', but we need to add, 'Help thou my belief'. And he will help. He will give us new confidence in self, in mankind in God, and in our risen Savior. Better than Henley's 'Invictus' is John Oxenham's words,

'Each man is Captain of his soul
And each man is his own Crew.
But the Pilot knows the Unknown Seas,
And He will bring us through'."

"The modern girl's idea in obtaining employment," he read, "is to provide capital for an uncertain future." We presume she calls that safety-pin money.

BALLARDVALE

Thomas Nevins of Lowell was a recent visitor here.

Mrs. Leo Rafferty and daughter have been visiting here.

Miss Alice Coates of Boston visited her parents here recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Muise of Reading were recent visitors here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stark have returned after spending a week at Jackson, N. H.

Rev. Everett Barrows has been confined to his home on Tewksbury street by illness.

Joseph Gardner has returned to his home after spending several days at Medway.

Mrs. Leslie Hadley and children have been spending several days at Salisbury Beach.

Mrs. Leon Knox of Wollaston has been visiting her father, Thomas Stott of River street.

Louis Kibbee, local fire truck driver has returned from a two-weeks' vacation spent at Cape Cod.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stott of High street have returned from spending a week at Jackson, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. T. DuBlois, and children, have returned from spending several weeks at Dover Point.

The Misses Mary and Margaret Horan of Tewksbury street have been entertaining relatives from New York.

Mrs. Arthur Fairbanks of Roslindale has been visiting at the home of Miss Helen Moody of Marland street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Malcolm Smith have returned from a vacation spent at Quebec, Montreal and Niagara Falls.

George Brown is recovering at his home on Andover street from a recent tonsil operation at the O'Donnell Sanatorium.

Mr. and Mrs. George Tomlinson have returned to their home in Detroit, Mich., after spending a month in the Vale.

James Crowley who has been detained at the O'Donnell Sanatorium for several weeks has returned to his home in Brighton.

Misses Margaret and Helen Josephs of Providence, R. I., are visiting their aunt, Miss Florence Burke of Andover street.

George York, local insurance agent has been confined to his home on Summer street, Andover, suffering from a slight infection.

Miss Mollie Donovan and Miss Patricia Lowry of Andover street have returned from motoring through New York and Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mears and son of Methuen were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Mears, of Center street.

Mrs. Lamert Wood and son, Philip, of South Lawrence visited recently at the home home of Mrs. George Mitchell of Tewksbury street.

Mrs. William Tomlinson and son, Dearborn, of Andover street left on Tuesday for Detroit, Mich., where they will spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brierly and daughter Ethel, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Donnell of Tewksbury street, spent the week-end at Kennebunk, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Hatch of Malden and Mrs. Clayton Hatch of Melrose were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Brown of Tewksbury street.

Mr. and Mrs. James Schofield and children Arnold and Ainslee have returned to their home on Andover street after spending several weeks at Biddeford Point, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown and son Arthur have returned to their home in Amesbury after spending several days at the home of Mrs. Prudence Brown of Center street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mitchell and daughter Margaret and Mr. and Mrs. Norman MacLeish and children, Jean and Russell, of Andover spent last week-end touring the White Mountains.

Birthday Party Enjoyed

A number of little friends of Robert Moss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Moss of Andover street, gathered on August 24th at his home to celebrate his third birthday.

Games were played and Bobby was the recipient of many useful and entertaining gifts. Refreshments of ice cream and cake, candy, peanuts and punch were served. The feature of the occasion was the birthday cake adorned with candles.

Those in attendance were: Dorothy Quinn, Constance Ormsby, William Cooper, Byron Brown, Crystal Cormey, Evelyn Stein, Bobby Moss.

Place New Equipment

During the past week the Board of Public Works have had town employees install new volley ball equipment on the Ballardvale playground. During the past years much interest has been shown among the boys and men of this town in this sport and many league games have been played. A league is now being composed of the various teams of the town and some interesting games are expected.

T. W. Club to Meet

The T. W. Club will hold its first meeting of the season at the home of Mrs. Robert Ryan of River street on September 12th. Plans will be made for the winter months.

To Form Society

On Tuesday evening the women of the Methodist Church are invited to meet in the vestry for the purpose of forming a Ladies' Aid Society. An active program for the winter months will be planned and officers elected.

Volley Ball League To Form

Much interest is being shown in volley ball since the Board of Public Works has installed volley ball equipment on the local playstead. Plans have been made for a volley ball league with the following teams and managers: Frank Ryan—Town Team; Rev. E. R. Barrows—Methodist Church Young Men's Class; Joseph Lynch—St. Joseph's; Rev. Marion Phelps—Congregational Team.

Many league games have been played here and at Lawrence Y.M.C.A. and this has proved a popular sport for both the old and young men.

Three games were played on Wednesday evening between two picked teams with Trow and Partridge excelling.

The lineups were as follows:—Babe Lynch, Lincoln Sharp, Earl Downs, Peter Bissett, Bill Benson, Walter Davis.

Harry Trow, Charles Partridge, James Bissett, Frank Ryan, Jack Laurie, Eddie Doyle and B. Jones.

BALLARDVALE

Miss Ruth Davis is enjoying her annual vacation.

Miss Ella Doucette of Reading, was a recent visitor here.

Miss Margaret Cronin is spending several days at New Haven, Conn.

Fred Buckley has opened up a new variety store on Andover street.

The Misses Marion and Nellie Matthews of Boston spent the week-end here.

Avery Peabody of Boston was the recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Malcolm Smith.

Joseph Oldroyd of Center street has been spending several days of his vacation in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Warren and daughter, Mary, have been spending a week at Hampton Beach.

Russell Hall has returned to his home from the O'Donnell Sanatorium after having his tonsils removed.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hood of Manchester, N. H., have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Coates.

Mrs. David Burns has returned to her home on Chester street after spending five weeks at Dominion, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Stevens and children of Lawrence are occupying the house owned by Mrs. Lillie Greenwood on Center street.

Miss Ada Matthews of New York spent several days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Matthews of Marland street.

Crop Prospects in Mass. Show Decline

Prospects for most Massachusetts crops show a slight decline from those indicated a month ago, according to a joint report released by the Massachusetts and United States Departments of Agriculture.

Potatoes in Massachusetts are forecast at 1,495,000 bushels or the same as that indicated last month but smaller than the 2,200,000 bushels harvested in 1930. Heavy rainfall from the beginning of the growing season to the present time has been unfavorable for heavy potato yields in all of the New England states. The Maine crop is now indicated at 48,720,000 bushels. For New England as a whole, the potato forecast is 55,930,000 bushels a decline of 3,000,000 bushels from that indicated on July 1. Last year's production was revised to 55,665,000 bushels and that of 1929 to 56,841,000 bushels.

Apple prospects in Massachusetts are unchanged; a total of 2,300,000 bushels is forecast on August 1. This compares with 4,750,000 bushels harvested in 1930 and 3,026,000 bushels the five-year average. All of the important varieties except Northern Spy show materially smaller prospects from a year ago. As compared with last year, the McIntosh production is expected to be 18 percent smaller and Baldwins 45 percent smaller. The commercial production in Massachusetts is placed at 492,000 barrels as compared with 1,016,000 barrels last year and 642,000 barrels the five-year average. With the exception of Vermont, apple production in all of the New England states is smaller than a year ago. For New England as a whole, the commercial crop is placed at 1,496,000 barrels as compared with 2,470,000 barrels produced last year and 1,844,000 barrels the 1925-1929 average.

Hay yields in Massachusetts are not expected to be as heavy as those of last year. The indicated production is now placed at 489,000 tons as compared with 527,000 tons a year ago. Corn production equivalent to 1,656,000 bushels is smaller than that produced last year and the five-year average. The oat crop is also expected to be smaller than last year and the average. Massachusetts pastures are rated at 88 percent as compared with 81 percent on August 1, 1930.

The tobacco crop in the Connecticut Valley has suffered considerably this season from too much rainfall and scattered hail storms. Prospects were reduced in the past month by severe hail storms occurring in the towns of Suffield and Enfield, Connecticut and Hatfield, and Deerfield, Massachusetts. The total production in Massachusetts is now estimated at 9,760,000 pounds as compared with 11,695,000 pounds last year. The Connecticut production is forecast at 27,963,000 pounds as compared with 32,105,000 pounds last year. Weather conditions have been quite unfavorable to the development of the Valley onion crop. High temperatures during July combined with heavy rainfall has caused the seed onions to blast badly. The set onions now being harvested are turning out very well. The total production of onions in Massachusetts is indicated at 781,000 bushels as compared with 1,063,000 bushels produced last year and 1,051,000 bushels the 1929 crop.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR RENT—On Highland road near Salem street, two furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping. Private bath and set tubs. Telephone Andover 429, or apply mornings at 43 Highland road.

WANTED — Invalids, bed patients, nervous and chronic, also elderlies. Doctors references. Telephone Lawrence 31603. Nursing Home, 6 Lyndale Ave., Methuen, Mass.

Mortgagee's Sale

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Mary I. Holden of Lawrence, County of Essex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the Andover Savings Bank dated February 27, 1925, and recorded with Essex North District Deeds, libro 809, folio 125, for breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described on Saturday, Sept. 19, 1931 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the premises described in said mortgage, viz.

A certain parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated partly in Andover and partly in North Andover, both in the County of Essex and said Commonwealth, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Elm Street two hundred seventy-two and 75-100 (272.75) feet Westerly from the Southwesterly corner of land of one Cornelius J. Mahoney; thence running northerly at right angles to said Elm Street by land of Loftus two hundred seventeen and 8-10 (217.8) feet; thence running Westerly by land of said Loftus one hundred six (106) feet; thence running Southerly two hundred seventeen and 8-10 (217.8) feet by land of said Loftus to said Elm Street; thence running Easterly by said Elm Street one hundred six (106) feet to the point of beginning.

Containing 23086.8 square feet, more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to said Mary I. Holden by deed of Sarah E. Loftus, dated May 26, 1919 and duly recorded.

Said premises will be sold subject to any and all unpaid taxes and assessments. Terms $800. to be paid to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale, remainder within ten days thereafter.

ANDOVER SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee
By: Frederic S. Boutwell, Treasurer

Fire and Cancer

"When you smell smoke in your home at night you do not lie in bed fearful that you may find a smoldering pile of rubbish in the cellar or kindling flames within a partition next to an overheated chimney. You do not wait until the flames are bursting through the windows and the roof to call the fire department. Yet in the presence of a suspected or developing malignant growth all too many people behave in just that way. The first warning signs they neglect, hoping against hope that they have so significance. They fear to face the issue and all too often will not come for help until there is little hope of effectively treating the condition.

"All over the world millions of dollars and hundreds of medical workers are concentrated on the problem of discovering the cause and cure of cancer. Until they can bring us the glad tidings we must do the best we can with the knowledge and methods at our disposal. Cancer is not inevitably an incurable disease. The doctors are doing all in their power to combat it."

Clinics are held at Lawrence General Hospital the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at 10 a.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

RED LANTERN COFFEE HOUSE—123 Main Street. Rooms—Chicken and Steak dinners. Special bridge luncheons or teas may be arranged for.

LOST—Purse containing about five dollars and a half and pearl beads and pin. The finder may keep the money if purse and other contents are returned. Tel. Andover 920 or leave at Townsman office.

FOR SALE—Rug and Knitting Yarns by manufacturer. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

PATENTS—Sell your invention or patent by exhibiting your model or drawing at the Second International Patent Exposition, September 14 to 27, Chicago. Thousands of manufacturers and patent buyers will inspect new devices and patents for marketing. Rates $1 per day for 14 days, entitling you to 14 feet. If you have no model, drawing or description will do. Send for free pamphlet if you have time. If not, send $14 with descriptions and drawings and we will look after your patent interests. B. Hamilton Edison, Managing Director, International Patent Exposition, Merchandise Mart, Chicago.

WANTED—Work. Will do general housework. House, store, or office cleaning. INEZ E. THORNING, 50 High street, Andover.

TO LET—A steam-heated furnished room with all conveniences. Apply 55 High St., Andover, Mass.

FOR RENT—Modern 4-room apartments, newly rebuilt with all conveniences. Apply to H. W. Barnard, 15 Barnard St., Andover.

TO LET—A six-room apartment at 24 High street. Fireplace; all modern improvements. Apply to MRS. JOHN J. McCARTHY, 26 High Street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, steam heat and electric lights. Apply 60 Elm St., or Townsman Office.

FOR RENT—On Andover Hill, near Phillips Academy, an apartment of five rooms and bath. For particulars telephone Andover 429.

FOOT SERVICE—Dr. Irving A. Greene, Chiropodist, Central Building, 316 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass. Foot treatments at your home. Telephone Lawrence 7863.

Andover Savings Bank

The following pass books issued by the Andover Savings Bank have been lost and application has been made for the issuance of duplicate books. Public notice of such application is hereby given in accordance with Section 40, Chapter 590, of the Acts of 1908.

Payment has been stopped.

Books Nos. 21,726. 17,572.

Frederic S. Boutwell, *Treasurer*

August 28, 1931.

Mortgagee's Sale

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Eliza Jackson Colquhoun and Mathew William Colquhoun, husband and wife, both of Andover, in the County of Essex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the Andover Savings Bank, dated July 8, 1919 and recorded with North District Essex Registry of Deeds, Book 403, page 352, for breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described on Monday, September 21, 1931 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all and singular the premises described in said mortgage viz:

A certain parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in said Andover, on the northerly side of East Chestnut Street, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the Southeasterly corner on said street at land of Mary E. Donovan; thence northerly by land of said Donovan eighty-eight (88) feet to land now or once of Brown and Shattuck; thence Westerly by land of said Brown and Shattuck seventy-five (75) feet to land of James E. Daley; thence southerly by said Daley land eighty-eight (88) feet to said Chestnut Street; thence by said East Chestnut Street seventy-five (75) feet to said land of Donovan at the bound first named.

Being the same premises conveyed to said Eliza Jackson Colquhoun by deed of Elizabeth McTernen, et alii and duly recorded.

Said premises will be sold subject to any and all unpaid taxes and assessments. Terms $500. to be paid to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale, remainder within ten days thereafter.

ANDOVER SAVINGS BANK, *Mortgagee*
By Frederic S. Boutwell, *Treasurer*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Probate Court

Essex, ss.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of Edward Brooks late of Andover in said County, deceased.

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for probate by Ames Stevens who prays that letters of administration with the will annexed may be issued to him, without giving a surety on his official bond (the executrix named in said will having declined to serve).

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Salem in said County of Essex, on the twenty-first day of September, A.D. 1931, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Andover Townsman, a newspaper published in Andover, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, Harry R. Dow, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this thirty-first day of August in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-one.

HORACE H. ATHERTON, Jr., Register
Sweeney, Sargent, & Sweeney, Attys.

Barbecuing Is Old-Fashioned but Great Fun

Full Directions on How to Barbecue Beef for a Large Crowd

Barbecue in the old-fashioned sense brings to mind the color and romance of the old Southwest. Those who attend a barbecue for the first time experience the thrill of a lifetime. But the glamour of a real barbecue need not be limited territorially; any large group may enjoy this rare treat of good beef prepared in such a way that all the natural flavor is retained. Here are clear, simple directions for barbecuing beef for a large crowd.

Trench

Dig a trench about 40 inches deep and 3 feet wide; the length of the trench will depend entirely upon the quantity of beef to be barbecued. A trench 10 feet long will accommodate about 400 pounds of beef and a trench 15 feet long will accommodate 600 pounds.

Throw the dirt back out of the trench far enough so there will be sufficient room to walk around the trench conveniently.

Fire

Start a fire on the bottom of the trench with kindling. Gradually add larger pieces of wood and keep the fire burning as rapidly as possible until a bed of live coals 15 to 18 inches thick has accumulated in the bottom of the pit. Hard, dry wood (oak or hickory preferred) should always be used for the fire. The pieces should not be too large. It is necessary to see that the chunks of wood are all thoroughly burned so that they will char. To accomplish this an iron rod with a hook on the end is very convenient. If the chunks are not sufficiently burned to break into coals they should be thrown out of the pit. Level the coals off as evenly as possible. About 3 hours is usually required to get a sufficient bed of coals.

Sand

A sufficient amount of sand should be available to cover the bed of coals about 1 1-2 inches thick. This should be clean, fairly coarse sand and must be dry. While the fire is burning, it is easy to dry out the sand and have it hot when the time comes to put it on the fire by using a piece of sheet iron over one end of the trench. It is important that the sand be put on the bed of coals just as quickly as possible after a sufficient amount of coals has been obtained.

Preparation of the Beef

The quantity of beef to be barbecued should be cut into chunks of as near 20 pounds each as possible. Wrap and tie each piece in two thicknesses of cheese cloth and one thickness of burlap. Old gunny sakes will answer this purpose if clean. Have the beef cut and wrapped and at the trench by the time the fire is ready. Spread the sand on the coals as quickly as possible and without any delay place the wrapped pieces of beef on the sand.

Trench Covering

It is also important that the trench be covered and sealed as quickly as possible after the beef is placed in the trench in order that there will not be any loss of heat. The most convenient covering is a piece of sheet iron, but, if this is not available, boards may be used. All cracks should be tightly sealed with either mud or sand, so that none of the steam will escape.

Time Required

The beef should be placed on the fire about 10 hours before the time it is to be served. However, if placed on the fire earlier it will do no harm, for after 10 hours the heat from the bed of coals has died out and it will not hurt to leave the beef in the trench. It is not necessary to turn the beef while it is being cooked and the trench should not be opened until time to serve. Two good carvers can carve the beef as fast as it can be conventiently served. After carving it may be salted to suit the taste, but no sauce or other seasoning is necessary.

Amount of Beef

The amount of beef required depends largely upon the generosity of those serving but it is safe to figure that 100 pounds of beef will serve 300 people.

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell's Biggest and Best Department Store

NAMES THREE-FOLD CAUSES OF DEPRESSION AND CALLS TALK ON OVER-PRODUCTION A MYTH

Roger W. Babson Says Under-Consumption to Blame—Open the Markets of China and India with 700,000,000 People and There Will Be a Shortage of Goods Instead of Surplus

Babson Park, Massachusetts, September 4, 1931. There is only one practical and permanent cure today for unemployment and that is to increase our markets both at home and abroad by raising the world's standard of living. I can never subscribe to that brand of economics which says that because one-half the world has overproduced the other half must starve!

All this talk of destroying crops, restricting production and interfering with other natural laws is both foolish and dangerous. With 400 million people in China in need of cotton and wheat; with 300 million in India clamoring for these and other products and one hundred and fifty million in Russia anxious to trade with us, with hundreds of millions in Europe and Asia desperately in need of our goods, over-production is shown to be a myth and a delusion.

No, the real cause of depression throughout the world, including America, is three-fold: First: The war not only burned up a large part of Europe's industrial and financial wealth but it also killed off the brains, energy and courage of Europe. Without these she has been unable to recover. Second: The markets of China, India, Russia, Mexico, and a large part of Europe were lost to the world because of unwise monetary measures, and banditry in the Far East; and because of economic collapse of Germany, Austria and Spain in Europe. Third: The cowardly policy of isolation and aloofness from world affairs pursued by America since the war. The time has come when, for self-protection if for no altruistic reason, America must take energetic and positive action in guiding world affairs.

Price Decline Not Due to Over-Production

Anyone with half an eye can see that the trouble with business and employment in America is largely due to world causes. World commodity prices started down in the summer of 1928, or about one year before the decline set in here! Nor was the great drop in general prices due to over-production. Authoritative figures show that total world production increased only about 3 per cent per annum from 1924 to 1929.

This was not abnormal, nor more than sufficient to care for the usual growth of population, and the normal advance in industry. Why then did world prices slide steadily and steeply downward from 1928 to the present? First, because the vast pyramiding of credit in the United States, Europe and South America became greater than the world's supply of gold could support. Also while world production of gold advanced only 1.7 per cent per annum from 1923 to 1929, production of goods advanced 3 per cent or nearly twice as fast.

World gold, the basis currency, became scarce in terms of goods, which meant that more goods had to be exchanged for the same amount of gold, another way of saying that prices declined. The second great cause of price decline was the blunder of placing India on a gold basis in 1927 and the consequent sale of Indian Government silver on the open market. This action, followed quickly by similar action by France in Indo-China, drove down the price of silver from 60 cents to less than 30 cents per ounce.

This virtually destroyed the purchasing power of nearly one-half the world's population in China, India, Mexico, and other countries using silver for money. Furthermore it placed an added drain on the gold supply because India then became a user of gold to the extent of $85,000,000 per year or nearly one-fifth of the total annual production.

Ways We Can Help

Since world difficulties are not due to general over-production but to failure of world purchasing, we should attack the problem at its root and bend all efforts toward raising the world standard of living. The present apparent surplus of goods is largely due to the markets of Russia, Germany, China, India, Mexico, etc., being cut off. Open these markets to normal and there will be a shortage of goods instead of a surplus. Prices will rise and business wheels will turn faster throughout the world. Hoover's Moratorium on foreign debts is merely a first step.

With regard to Europe we can best help by tariff readjustments, by entering the World Court, by reopening the Reparations question, and by insisting on reduction of armaments even though this entails revision of the Peace Treaties. It will do no good to cancel the debts if Europe turns around and spends the money on further armaments. Instead it would be more sensible to make an international loan to Russia, based on proper political guarantees which agreements would enable this country and the world to trade safely with this vigorous, though misguided nation.

Silver Values Must Be Restored

To reopen the markets of China and the Far East we should, in agreement with other powers, adopt some effective measures to restore the value of silver in international trade. This would at once expand trade with China and the Far East, Mexico and South America. China, of course uses silver currency entirely. Although India and South America are nominally on a gold basis, they have more silver than gold. India for 2000 years was a silver standard country and the savings of her people are still in silver.

There are two schools of thought on this question. One school, of whom Dr. Hermann F. Arendtz of Boston is a leader, recommends that we adopt an international bi-metallic monetary system with a silver to gold ratio of 30 to 1. By this means the value of silver would be raised to about 68 cents an ounce. The plan would undoubtedly raise world prices by providing a new source of primary money. All silver countries would at once benefit. Moreover this school believes England, France, Germany, South America and Mexico would then be able to pay their debts to us. Proponents of the plan say that it would be better to have our foreign debts paid in money of less purchasing power than not to be paid at all!

The other school proposes, not a change in the gold standard, but informal agreements between the United States, England, France and Japan to restore the value of silver by not selling government silver below 50 cents an ounce, and by buying it for subsidiary coinage whenever it goes below 50 cents an ounce. Proponents of this plan claim that it would accomplish restoration of buying power of the Far East and other silver countries, without disturbing the gold standard here and in Europe. Straight bi-metallists, however, say that such an informal agreement could not be enforced, and anything but formal adoption of bi-metallism would be futile.

America Must Supply Leadership

Whatever plan may finally prove best, all realize that the world cannot continue indefinitely on a gold basis, and that refusal to recognize this fact is partly responsible for declining prices, lowering of profits, widespread unemployment and generally declining business. Certainly it has much to do with loss of trade in the Far East, Mexico and South America. Yet, no one nation dares to make a move toward a more scientific monetary system because of fear it would be looked upon as financial weakness. The time has come, however, when the United States, England and France must get down to brass tacks and work out these problems in the light of conditions as they are, not as they hope they may develop.

The point I wish to make is that the difficulties facing the world today are not material, but rather spiritual. There is no shortage of goods, machinery, transportation, food, or any other material thing. The difficulty is that much of the initiative, leadership, and courage of Europe was killed off during the War, and from this catastrophe the world is suffering today. This means that character, leadership, and courage must be supplied by America, and the sooner we realize this fact the sooner good times will return.

Business by the Babsonchart now registers 29 per cent below normal or 11 per cent below what it was at this time a year ago.

Advises Adoption of Dogs in Town

Adoption of a dog by every Andover family as a "burglar alarm" and protection against thieves, is urged by the Chappel Kennel Foundation, Rockford, Illinois.

The Foundation estimates that there already is a dog in every fourth home in this community. However, it is contended that if more local families kept dogs, it would make this community less inviting to thieves and criminals of all sorts.

Of twelve burglaries within a year in a small suburban community reported to the Foundation, not one took place where a family owned a dog. Likewise, in a thickly-settled residential section of a larger city, covering only ten blocks, there have been more than twenty burglaries during three months, and not one of these occurred where a dog kept watch on the premises. Burglars usually plan their work in advance and naturally avoid houses and apartments where a dog is quartered.

Companies Recognize Value

All standard insurance companies recognize the dog as a valuable safeguard by allowing a "special dog discount" from the regular rates for residence burglary, theft and larceny where a dog reigns. This amounts to ten percent on single and two-family residences and five percent on homes in apartment buildings.

Just as the hunter and trapper alone in the deep wood retires for the night with greater confidence when he has a faithful dog to guard him in the silent watches, so the family who owns a good watchdog not only sleeps with more confidence, but should they leave their sharp-witted, keen-eared dog in charge of the premises, they know that the likelihood of their sustaining a visit from thieves or burglars is very small, the Foundation states.

A good way to keep a good watch-dog good is to play fair with him in the matter of food. Ordinary table scraps will not keep him in a healthy condition; he requires a wholesome, well-balanced meat food once a day. If this is fed to him regularly at the same place and time and from the same utensils every day, he will not be inclined to be tempted by food offered by strangers. If you want your dog to be awake at night, reverse the usual feeding method by giving him his heavy meal in the morning and his light meal in the evening.

Playground Season Closes without a Single Mishap

20,000 Children Attended It During the Summer and Interested Selves in Numerous Games and Work—Much Cooperation Shown

Notwithstanding an unusual amount of rain, this has been a very happy and successful summer on the local playground. Miss Margaret Davis, superintendant of the Andover Guild, was assisted during the season by Miss Caroline Abbot and James Bissett. All the leaders report splendid cooperation and deportment on the part of the children and say they had a fine time with the children.

Not only do they praise the children for their good behavior but state that parents were very cooperative making helpful contributions and suggestions from time to time. Several hundred adults visited the playground during July and August showing friendly interest and offering a hand when needed. Many bushels of apples were sent to the children as treats from various sources. Hood's Creamery contributed 130 bottles of milk for a milk drinking contest; cakes, candy, and grabs were generously contributed for the Playground Carnival from all parts of town. Also useful properties were lent from time to time which greatly aided the leaders.

Cooperation Evident

The merry-go-round, trapeze, jump standards, and sand provided by the Board of Public Works gave a great deal of pleasure as did also the radio, benches, and horseshoes furnished by the Playground Mothers' Association. The Andover Guild supplied all other portable equipment and also furnished the leadership.

The Andover Police Department rendered valuable assistance clearing the grounds of loafers after closing hours and stood ready to back the leaders should any disturbance arise during the hours of supervision, but no difficulty whatever was encountered.

There were no scratches or bruises serious enough to stop play or require the attention of a physician. This is a splendid record considering the fact that nine hundred children participated in the playground activities with a daily attendance of about four hundred and fifty. The attendance for the two months term was approximately 20,000.

Programs Varied

The playground was open five days a week from two-thirty until dark in the effort to serve little children in the afternoon and older children during the early evening hours. The program consisted of mass games, paddle tennis, volley ball, playground baseball, horseshoes, croquet, toy golf, toy archery, stilt walking, handwork, singing, stories, and other activities.

A show or contest was planned for every Friday evening during the season as a entertainment activity. These affairs always drew several hundred spectators and were looked forward to each week with pleasure. They included an informal Fourth of July Celebration, Soap Bubble Contest, Bicycle and Stilt Races, Baby Popularity Contest, Doll Show, Pet Show, and Community Sing. A Beach Party accommodating nearly two hundred mothers and children was conducted on July 23rd, and a Carnival was put on by the Playground Mothers' Association on August 26th. Mrs. M. E. Dalton, treasurer of the Association announced that $70. was raised through the undertaking for the benefit of the playground.

Checker and jackstone tournaments were conducted for boys and girls over ten years of age and a two-months sand building contest was conducted for children under ten years of age. Although 114 little tots took part in the contest and nearly a thousand points were awarded for pretty sand houses, the little children worked together peacefully in the sand boxes sharing rakes and shovels and displaying splendid sportsmanship.

New Innovation

A new innovation in this year's program which proved very popular was the merit system or the practice of giving honor points to boys and girls of teen age who gave volunteer service to the playground. Not less than 49 young people acted as officials or helpers during the season totalling 316 hours of service. Four of this number, Rachel Coyle, Mary Buckley, Jack Moynihan, and Jack Greenhow completed twenty-five hours and were presented attractive service certificates and were entertained at a private beach party by the playground leaders.

At the end of the playground season, August 29th, a Field Day program was conducted on the Playstead. Children of all ages as well as fathers and mothers and babies were included in the activities which consisted of balloon and flag races, three-legged races, a cup race, peanut contest, baseball throws, dashes, and amusing stunts of various type.

Handwork Exhibited

The Playground Handwork Exhibit was in the windows of Morin's new confectionery store from Saturday until yesterday. Lawn animals, posters, needle work, desk sets, crayon booklets and decorated vases showed that many useful and attractive articles were made by those who preferred handwork to games. The following children are reported as having won a place on the Handwork Honor Roll: Dorothy Glines, Anna White, Gladys Surrette, Marion Denison, Priscilla Glines, Gladys Greenhow, Loretta Walsh, Robert Bissett, Charles Shattuck, Richard Emmert, Joan O'Riordan, Ruth Nicoll, Barbara Green, Dorothy Munroe, Frank Emmert, Francis Bodenrader, Edwin Bodenrader, Bernadine Barrett, Marian Foye, Isabel Greenhow, Mary Finno, Alice Porter, Eleanor Daniels, Grace MacKay, Mary Simeone, Dorothy Ward, John Griffith, Ruthie Keith, Thomas Wallace, and Alden Hood.

As the playground season closes and the school year approaches it is gratifying to know that the boys and girls of Andover have had a summer of healthful and constructive play in the open air under the careful guidance of conscientious leaders. Many are the lessons in fair play and good citizenship to be derived from a carefully planned playground program where every effort is made to meet the needs of the individual child and give all a chance for participation through diversified activity.

Playground Field Day

More than two hundred and fifty children competed in the annual field day events which marked the closing of the summer playground Saturday afternoon and evening on the playstead. Due to the inclement weather in the early part of the day, the list of entries was only about one-half of the expected number.

Not only were there events for the children, but there were three events for the mothers in the afternoon and two events for the men in the evening. The women showed they could throw the baseball as well as the men.

The feature of the afternoon's competition was the winning of the milk drinking contest by three brothers: Joseph, Donald and Thomas Burns, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Burns.

The Winners

A list of the events and the winners follows:

The afternoon program:

Milk drinking contest: 2 to 4 years, William Downes; 4 to 6 years, Evelyn Collins; 6 to 8 years (boys) Donald Burns; (girls) Shirley Hey; 8 to 10 years (boys) Thomas Burns; (girls) Alice Shorten; 10 to 12 years (boys) Joseph Burns; (girls) Mary Smith; Mothers, Mrs. Robert Ayer.

Candy kiss scramble, for children under 6 years: Won by Evelyn Collins; 6 to 8 years (tie) Doris Manthorne, Clifford Stowers, and Augustine Connolly.

Balloon race, for children under 8 years, (boys) Joseph Van Drusek; (girls) Eleanor Doherty.

Three legged race, (boys) William Rennie and Edwin Connolly; (girls) Priscilla Glynes and Elizabeth Walker.

Mothers' bottle and peanut race, Mrs. Walsh.

Flag race, Frances Patulo.

30-yard dash, under 7 years, Peter O'Hagan.

40-yard dash, 7 to 9 years, (boys) Augustine Connolly, (girls) Mary Moynahan.

50-yard dash, 10 and 11 years, (boys) Robert Ayer, (girls) Veronica O'Hagan.

Evening Program

Mothers' baseball throw, Mrs. George Goff.

Cup race, 11 and 12 years, (boys) Kenneth Gordon; (girls) Christina Godin.

Egg and spoon race, 13 and 14 years, (boys) George Hey; (girls) Mary McNulty.

Blind-fold race, for girls 15 years and over, Everdike Thiras.

Horse and rider race, for boys, Thomas Connolly and Augustine Connolly.

Fathers' balloon bursting contest, Ernest Verrette.

60-yard dash, 11 and 12 years, (boys) Charles Sellars; (girls) Christina Godin.

60-yard dash, 13 and 14 years, (boys) tie, George Connolly and Wilfred Moriarty; (girls) Marselle Petit.

100-yard dash, for girls 15 years and over, Edith Saunders.

One-quarter mile run, for boys 15 years and over, Edward Thompson.

Fathers' baseball throw, James Moore.

The officials were: Referee, Miss Margaret Davis; starter, James Bissett; clerk of course, James Doherty; judges, Miss Susan Ripley, Miss Lucy Hawkes, Miss Elizabeth Perry and Miss Barbara Lord.

Water Your Trees and Save Them

Local Tree Expert Begins Series of Articles on Protecting Their Growth

By R. E. Henderson, Jr.
(Andover Tree Expert)

In any series of articles on the care of trees it is well to begin with the nutrition of the tree, for lacking food and water the tree is poor indeed. The most necessary elements in the nutrition of plants are sunlight and water. The water and the carbon dioxide of the air combine ultimately to form starches. Water is also necessary to dissolve the organic substances needed for the growth of the plant.

And now I will show how the above is applicable practically. If you have a number of trees on your land, a tree shaded by another becomes weakened, due to a lack of starchy material which it cannot manufacture without the energy from the sun. In many cases it will be found that trees shading each other should be cut down, thus producing fewer but healthier trees.

Water Them

If it is possible it is well to water your trees when the season is extremely dry. I realize that this cannot be done except where there are few trees to take care of. But if you are able to water your trees do not think that sprinkling with the hose for a few minutes will be of much benefit. In watering a tree the water should be run in the ground for several hours for each tree. The above information is useful mostly with trees that have been recently moved.

There are various inorganic substances which are necessary for the manufacture of food in the tree but there are only a few that are not in sufficient abundance already in the soil. Those few are nitrogen in available form, phosphorus, potassium calcium.

Of these, nitrogen will be lacking more than the others. This is particularly true where grass grows under trees.

Malnutrition

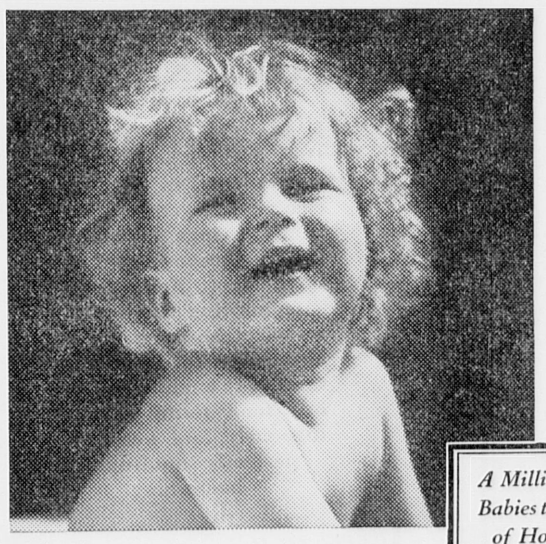
Trees growing in their natural habitat need not be fertilized for here the rotted leaves and sandy nature of the soil give ideal nutriment, but where the tree is planted on the lawn it should be fed to get the best results. With proper nutrition and judicious pruning, it is possible to grow trees on the lawn successfully.

The evidence of mal-nutrition may be detected by the appearance of the leaves which lose their deep green color and turn yellow. However, leaves turn yellow for other reasons then mal-nutrition. Borers and blight will also cause the leaves to turn yellow. Here is where the advice of an expert will prove valuable. Trees in a weak condition are more susceptible to borers and blight but cannot always be used as a criterion of mal-nutrition. Excessive dead branches also offer evidence of mal-nutrition. Water is the most essential part of trees. This cannot be impressed too strongly.

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State Police Will Exhibit at Topsfield Fair Next Week

Department of Public Safety Arranges to Illustrate Various Functions and Activities Enforcing Laws and Protecting Property

To illustrate the various functions and activities of the State Police in the enforcement of laws and the protection of life and property in this Commonwealth, an exhibit will be featured at the Topsfield Fair next week, September 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.

The State Police which was organized originally in 1865, having the distinction of being the urst State Police Department in the United States, has existed in various forms until it has grown to its present important position as a leader in this particular line of work and is recognized throughout the country for its efficiency. Under the able leadership of Lieutenant-General Alfred E. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety, this organization has made rapid strides in the last 10 years, so much so that it is indispensable for the protection of life and property in this Commonwealth.

Importance of Work

The importance of the work being carried on by the State Police can really be seen when we consider the fact that there are 280 towns with a total of 1,320 villages that are policed by the State Police. Daily patrols are carried on over 5,970 miles of highway. The territory which chiefly relies on the State Police for protection, comprises 3,852 square miles with an approximate population of 884,315 and a valuation of approximately $1,295,972,000.

In addition to this, hundreds of cities and towns look to the State Police for assistance and are given aid in one way or another in the regular line of police work. Last year, the State Police travelled a total mileage of 3,320,059 miles; they made 10,339 arrests with the remarkable high average of 8,154 convictions.

Statistics could be quoted at length to emphasize the vast amount of work accomplished by the State Police but space will not permit at this time.

In order to graphically portray what this Department is accomplishing in its regular daily routine, the exhibit will consist of models, miniatures, replicas, charts, maps, stereopticons, actual demonstrations and lectures. By means of these, the general activities and many of the leading accomplishments in famous cases of recent years, and many other features incident to the conduct of police work, will be shown.

The feature of the exhibit will be the actual operation of the police teletypewriter and the radio, the latest inventions which are now becoming most important in the apprehension of criminals. The marvelous teletypewriter will be in continual operation receiving and sending police news throughout the network of the State Police which is also connected with Boston and the Metropolitan District, and several of the neighboring states.

As to the radio, there will be a portable broadcasting and receiving set which will operate in the booth and will be not only in communication with all the State Police Stations, but also with the cruising cars (automobiles equipped with receivers) and there will be a cruiser on the grounds for the purpose of giving actual demonstrations. In connection with these two means of communication, there will be maps and diagrams to illustrate the present hook-ups and the proposed extension of this service throughout Massachusetts and the New England and eastern states.

Explanations Given

The uniform branch of the State Police will have a detail of several officers present to explain the various illustrations and features and also to answer questions and furnish information on any subject which the public may be interested in. The Bureau of Expert Assistants will have a miniature laboratory in actual operation showing the various functions of this section of the organization, such as photographing, examination of ballistic exhibits, examination of documentary evidence, microscopical examination, fingerprinting, identiscope, comparograph and photomicrography.

Many articles which this Bureau has secured in connection with capital cases of recent years, will be included in this exhibit. The fire-prevention division will have many interesting exhibits with special feature—a mechanical burning house which will be sensationally amazing.

There will be show-cases containing the various equipment used by the uniformed branch such as riot guns, tear gas, first aid equipment, fingerprinting, rogues gallery and scores of other similar police equipment.

There will be a life-sized model of a horse with image of a State Police officer fully equipped in uniform mounted upon same. There will also be a regulation motorcycle which runs on rollers and a large map of Massachusetts with colored lights showing the disposition of the troop-headquarters, sub-stations, detectives and fire-inspectors. These lights are mechanically controlled and operated in such a manner as to give intelligently a graphic illustration as well as a pleasing effect.

There will be scores of other features too numerous to mention but on the whole, the exhibit will be a revelation to the public as the work of the State Police as carried on in the daily routine, probably has never been brought to the attention of the public as it will be at this exhibit.

Man Dies of Injuries from Fall

Toppled from Phillips Academy Building Tuesday Morning—Rushed to Hospital

Walter Ramsden, 50, of 105 Woodland street, Lawrence, who fell nearly forty feet from a staging at Phillips academy shortly after 11 o'clock Tuesday, died Wednesday night from internal injuries and injuries to his chest at the Lawrence General Hospital, where he was rushed immediately after the accident.

Ransden, its was learned, was working on a staging set up near a dormer window of Williams Hall, a junior building. While painting, he is said to have lost his balance and fallen to the concrete walk below.

Fellow workmen rushed to him, picked him up and placed him in a private automobile and took him to Andover Square, where Officer William R. Shaw, on duty, was informed. The fire department ambulance was called and the man rushed to the Lawrence General hospital in it. His name was kept on the danger list from his entrance. His body was sent home Wednesday night.

Caddy Tourney Played at Club

Stanley Bomb was the winner of the annual caddies tournament held at the North Andover country club, Thursday, September 3. Bomb, who had a handicap of 30, turned in a net of 62, defeating F. Murphy by three strokes. Murphy, who has been the runner up for the past three years turned in a net of 65.

Over 20 caddies of the club entered the tournament this year and the rainy weather of Thursday, in no way dampened the spirits of the long list of participants.

When the tournament was concluded the caddies were the guests of Mr. Abbot Stevens at a dinner served at the club-house.

The scores:

	Gross	Hndcp.	Net
Stanley Bomb	92	30	62
F. Murphy	83	18	65
E. Murphy	107	40	67
F. Slipkowsky	104	20	84
R. Foley	98	15	83
J. Lawlor	125	40	85
S. Tomaski	110	25	85
J. Costello	137	40	97
J. Casserly	168	56	112
J. Binns	108	27	81
B. Roberts	136	38	98
J. Curtin	147	50	97
B. Casheta	93	18	75
J. Phelan	103	25	78
E. Roberts	133	45	88
M. Lawlor	100	30	70
L. Casserly	120	44	76
H. Martin	141	45	96
L. Seiczkowsky	124	40	84
D. Poor	198	56	142
F. Murphy	152	58	104

Firemen Arrange for Annual Ball

Plans for the 60th annual Fireman's Relief Ball were formulated Wednesday evening at a meeting at the fire house. A committee to arrange the affair was selected as follows: Kerr Sparks, Alec McKenzie, Herbert Brown, Edward Buchan and William Collins.

B. P. W. Postpones Meeting One Week

The Board of Public Works did not meet this week as originally planned because its chairman, William D. McIntyre, has been away on his vacation. Mr. McIntyre will be back next week, so the board will meet before the tenth day of the month and transact its business.

Federal specialists have devised a modified and simplified test for the pullorum disease that tells in a minute or two whether a fowl is infected.

Develop Plans for Memorial in N. Andover

Sponsors Now Working on Location of $10,000 Kittredge Memorial Fountain

Plans are now being developed for the erection of the $10,000 Kittredge Memorial fountain in North Andover center. This memorial, made possible by the bequest of John Kittredge of Taunton, was accepted by the town in 1930 and the Kittredge family are now planning for its erection. Dr. Joseph Kittredge of this town is now entertaining his two brothers, John Kittredge and George Kittredge, who are working on the plans.

The location of the monument has not as yet been decided upon. A facsimile of the fountain has been placed in the triangle at the center as a means of gaining some idea as to how the real monument will look when erected.

The memorial will be a stone monument with drinking fountains and on one side will be placed a bronze tablet on which will be inscribed the names of the Kittredge family, to whom the monument is dedicated. The base of the monument will be a seven-foot square block mounted by a four-foot shaft.

Dr. John Kittredge, who left the gift as a memorial to his family, was born in North Andover and spent the early part of his life here.

Historical Society Meets Next Month

(Continued from page 1)

The purpose of the society is to cultivate and encourage historical and antiquarian research, to collect and preserve historical matter, and to display it in a permanent home, thus making a valuable, interesting and educational feature in the life of Andover.

The early meetings were held in public halls, and in the vestries of the various churches in town. In 1915, rooms were rented in the Andrews house, 71 Main Street. In this house the American Tract Society was organized. In 1929 the society moved to its present location, 97 Main Street. This new home was made possible through the generosity of Miss Caroline M. Underhill. Two meetings are held annually, in April and October. The house has a permanent caretaker and is opened to the public on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons from 3 to 5 o'clock. Dr. Charles E. Abbott was the first president of the society, and continued in office until 1925, when ill health caused him to resign. The present officers of the society are John V. Holt, president; William A. Trow, vice-president; Frederick E. Cheever, vice-president; Miss Clara Boynton, secretary; Edward T. Brewster, treasurer.

Local Prize Winner Started with a Bog

(Continued from page 1)

second; class 32, second; class 34, first; class 35, first; primilinus, first and second in classes 36 through 39; second in class 40; first and second class 41; first, class 42; second, class 43; and first and second, class 44.

In asters, Mr. Folk took second in class 56 and class 60; in zinnias, he took a first and second in class 64. In violas, he took second, class 69. In French marigolds, he took second, class 73.

Other winners from Andover were: Maurice J. Curran, South Main street; gladiolus, class 21, first; Mrs. Maurice J. Curran; primilinus, class 40, first; class 47, first; delphinium, class 75, first; phlox and scabiosa, classes 82 and 84 respectively, firsts; zinnias, class 65, honorable mention.

Jerome W. Cross, 53 School street, won several prizes. In roses, he won a first and second in class 50; second in class 51; and a special prize. James Gillen of Shawsheen Village won a first and second in the novice rose class. Mrs. F. N. Chandler, Main street, won a second in class 49, novice roses. Shay Hilton won first in class 55, asters; calendula, class 77, first. I. R. Kimball, 28 Avon street, won a second in class 55, asters.

Mrs. Curran was a winner of one of the major prizes in the show for her gladiolus spike, the best in the exhibit.

Parish House Plans for Coming Season

The Parish House Building Fund will be aided by the Gypsy Carnival. The general committee, the heads of the various Guilds, has been meeting all summer at stated intervals. The successful dance at Balmoral Spa in August started the undertaking. It is now planned to have a card party in the Parish House on Friday, September 18, under the charge of the men, at which the Young People's Fellowship will sell candy and nuts. On the following day, Saturday September 19, the grounds in front of the Parish House will be made ready for the Carnival and from 5.30 to 8 supper will be served in the Parish House. The list of chairmen is as follows:

General Chairman, Mrs. T. W. Platt, Decorations, Miss Alice Jenkins.

Tables: Flowers—Mrs. W. D. Walker, Candy—Mrs. H. C. Bodwell, Ice Cream—Mrs. R. Berry, Books—Mrs. A. N. Paddock, Grab Bag—Mrs. F. H. Elliott, Balloons—Mrs. W. B. West, Domestic—Mrs. C. S. Cook, Mystery—Mrs. C. Monro, Silhouette—Mrs. G. Chapin, Vegetable—Mrs. A. T. Boutwell, Tonic—Mrs. A. Davis, Dart and Bean Bag—Robert Deyermond, Boy Scout Activities—J. H. Little, English Tea and Supper—Mrs. D. H. Munro.

On October 2 if possible, or else on October 16, the Girls' Friendly Society will continue this united effort by giving a play, "The Climbing Roses" (a farcical mirth quake).

Will Enter Senior Year at Bryn Mawr College

Miss Lucy Sanborn, daughter of Superintendent of Schools Henry C. Sanborn of Morton street will return to Bryn Mawr College the latter part of this month where she will enter her senior year. Miss Sanborn, who is studying for her A.B. degree, has maintained a high scholastic standing during her past three years at Bryn Mawr ranking first and second in her class. During the past school year she won $440 in prizes and has been a constant honor student. She has been editor of the college weekly paper, is a member of the student governing board and plays on the field hockey team in addition to taking part in the many school activities. Miss Sanborn graduated from Abbot academy cum laude with the class of 1927.

Weddings

BIGELOW—SWETT

Mabel Eager Swett, of 3 Magnolia avenue, Newton, daughter of Mrs. Vernon B. Swett and the late Vernon B. Swett, was married to Victor Stoddard Bigelow, of 7 Locke street, son of Mrs. E. Victor Bigelow and the late Rev. E. Victor Bigelow, D.D., on Wednesday, September 2, at the Second Church of Newton. Dr. Ray A. Ensden, pastor of the Eliot Church in Newton, officiated. A reception followed at the Braeburn Country Club. William A. Swett, brother of the bride, gave her in marriage. Miss Elizabeth Swett, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Best man was Robert P. Anderson, of New London, Conn. Ushers were D. Hardwick Bigelow, of Newton; Donald J. Moore, of Wellesley Hills; W. Holbrook Lowell, of Winchester; Irving Bull of New York; Hayward S. Houghton, of Boston; and Knowlton D. Stone, of Andover. Lester Bates, organist of the Second Church of Newton, played the music at the ceremony. The church was decorated with pale pink gladiolus and ferns. The bride wore a gown of ivory white satin, a veil of Brussels lace, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley, pale pink butterfly roses and gardenias. The maid of honor wore a gown of Angel-blue satin, and had a bouquet of talisman roses and larkspur. After a wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow will reside in Quincy.

Mrs. Bigelow is a graduate of Wellesley college, '26. Mr. Bigelow is a graduate of Yale, '27, Yale Law School, '29, and is a junior partner in the law firm of Peabody, Arnold, Batchelder and Luther, of Boston. Mr. Bigelow is a member of the Yale Club in Boston, also.

The double ring service was used at the wedding. The beauty of the whole occasion was enhanced by the soft melody of chimes throughout the wedding. The bride and groom left yesterday for a honeymoon in Bermuda, from which place they will return to take up residence on November 1.

PITMAN—CAINE

Mary Estella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percival Leroy Caine of 59 Summer street, Dorchester, was married to Norman Wiley Pitman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Pitman of 45 Whittier street, on Saturday, August 22, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Clarence Dunham of Dorchester.

There were fifty relatives and friends at the wedding. The ceremony took place at four in the afternoon, in the home which was decorated with an arch and wedding bell and crepe paper hangings. The two ring ceremony was used. Ushers were George W. Caine of Dorchester, and William Fowle of Roxbury. Edna P. Norwell was bridesmaid.

After a honeymoon spent at the White Mountains, the couple will live at 134 Main street, Andover.

Deaths

MOORE

Prof. Clifford Herschel Moore of 112 Brattle street, Cambridge, member of the Harvard University faculty, died early Monday at his home after a week's sickness. He was stricken seriously sick when he was about to start for the Adirondack Mountains.

Professor Moore was born in Sudbury, March 11, 1866, the son of John Herschel and Julia Ann McCullough Moore. He was graduated from Harvard in 1889, received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Munich, Germany, in 1897, and a Litt.D. degree in 1914 from Colorado College.

For three years, 1892 to 1895, he taught Greek at Phillips Academy, and during the next three years was assistant professor of Latin at the University of Chicago. He afterward included Greek in his course of instruction there. Since 1905 he had been a professor of Latin in Harvard College and since 1925 the dean of its faculty of arts and sciences, succeeding Prof. Le Baron R. Briggs.

He was professor of Latin at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome during 1905 and 1906. He had been a member of the board of trustees of Phillips Academy since 1902.

He was the author of "Religious Thoughts of the Greeks," issued in 1916 and published in a second edition in 1925; "Pagan Ideas of Immortality," 1918, and various articles on the history of religion and classical philology. He edited Allen's "Media," published in 1899, and Horace's "Odes and Epodes," 1902.

Professor Moore is survived by his wife, who was Miss Lorena Leadbetter of Charlestown. They were married July 23, 1890.

KEENAN

The funeral of Miss Margaret Keenan, formerly of Magnolia street, Shawsheen Village, who died a week ago Tuesday at South Mountain, Pa., was held last Saturday morning from the funeral home of Undertaker Raymond V. Keefe. A mass of requiem was celebrated in St. Patrick's church at nine o'clock by Rev. Fr. William H. Culhane. At the offertory Mrs. John J. McCarthy sang "De Profundis" and as the body was borne from the church Miss Agnes R. Doyle, organist, played the "Dead March in Saul." Interment was in the family lot in Holy Sepulchre cemetery where committal services were conducted by Father Carty.

The bearers were: James Mulligan, James Mulligan, Jr., John Mulligan, and James Dunn.

Many spiritual and beautiful floral offerings were received.

KIBBEE

The funeral of the late Bernard Kibbee was held on Tuesday afternoon from his home on Clarke road. The tokens of floral tributes expressed the high esteem of relatives, friends and pals of this young man.

The bearers were: Fred Gath, William Gath, Herbert Roberts, all of Tewksbury and Charles Nason, William Benson and Jack Laurie of Ballardvale all pals of the boy.

Among the floral tributes were: Standing Pillow inscribed Son, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kibbee; Standing Wreath inscribed Brother Eva, Norman and Arthur Kibbee; Pillow, Ballardvale Athletic Association; Mixed Basket, Aunt Hattie and Aunt Annie; Basket, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kibbee; Basket, From the Neighbors; Wreath, Hose Company No. 2 Ballardvale; Basket, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Buckley and family; Basket, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Sharpe and family; Basket, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson; Bouquet, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Matthews; Bouquet, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boute; Bouquet, Miss Helen White; Basket, Neighbors; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hall, Mr. and Mrs. William Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fone, Mr. and Mrs. James McGhie, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Abbott, Mrs. Mabel Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Simon, Mrs. Krook, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Berry, Mr. John Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Curtis, Mrs. Davies and daughters; Spray, T. W. Club; Spray, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Townsend; Spray, Mrs. Louis Hadley and Charles; Spray, Mrs. Benson and family; Spray, Tewksbury Chums; Spray, Jack Laurie; Spray, Mr. and Mrs. James Moss and family; Spray, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Summers; Spray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paige; Spray, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Hadley and family; Spray, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Riley; Spray, Mr. and Mrs. George Cheyne; Spray, Mrs. Mabel Griffin and Edith; Spray, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wrigley and family; Spray, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ryan and family; Spray, Ballardvale M. E. Sunday School; Spray, Ballardvale M. E. Epworth League; Spray, Mrs. Fred Wrigley and family; Spray, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Muffett; Spray, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Lowry; Spray, Mrs. Lothian and Mrs. Stickney; Mixed Wreath, St. Joseph's Baseball Team; Wreath, Permanent Firemen of Center Station; Sympathy Bouquets, Mrs. Charles Davies and Miss Annie McGhie.

In Memoriam

GLEASON

Mrs. Marietta E. Gleason, who died on August 22 at the Andover Home for the Aged, was born in Newburyport. (Her maiden name was Cook.) And she never lost her love for salt in the air. Andover can occasionally sniff the ocean when the wind is right, but that salt tang was too faint for Mrs. Gleason.

Still, this was the only lack which Andover had. Of all the town's adopted citizens none could be more loyal than she.

Older townspeople will remember her married life in the brick house on Maple avenue. It seemed just made for her and Moses Gleason; and in spite of her poor health and in spite of his poor health later, it was not a bad suburb of heaven.

His death brought heaven to an end, and she never found it again. Not that there were not pleasures remaining in life. They centered in the South Church and her friends there. Nevertheless, no interest was left to take the place of the mutual interest of her married life; and it might be said with some truth that her long widowhood was a long waiting and hope for a reunion in a real heaven.

F. R. S.

Marriage Intentions

Harry L. Nicoll, 103 Summer street, Andover, and Lillian Helen Howard, 7th Avenue, Haverhill.

Michael Joseph Lynch, 40 Essex street, Andover, and Eva Irene Dill, 412 Commonwealth avenue, Boston.

Warren Palmer Dearing, 721 Huntington avenue, Boston, and Gladys Snoman Proctor, 7 Sutherland street, Andover.

Marriages

George Robinson Rhodes, clerk, 101 Greenfield street, Lawrence, to Lillian Anne Chadwick, floor walker, 38 Enmore street, Andover, on August 24, by Rev. C. B. Bowser, St. Augustine's church, Lawrence.

Leonard Joseph Ronan, mill worker, 60 Morton street, Andover, to Mary Rita Carroll, clerk, 8 Elm court, Andover, on August 27, by Rev. John B. Leonard, O.S.A., at St. Augustine's church, Andover.

Joe Owen Black, engineer, 28 Maple avenue, Andover, to Diana Baril Tessin, at home, Bradford street, Lawrence, on August 29, by Rev. Charles Le Flem, S.M., at St. Anne's church, Lawrence.

August 15, 1931, at St. Mary's Church, Brandon, Vermont, by Rev. E. J. Howard, Joseph G. Burke of Boston and Miss Grace Adele Higgins of Andover.

Births

A son, Joseph Alfred Louis, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tisbert, 20 Ballard road, West Andover, on August 25, at home.

A daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Stevens, 1 Highland avenue, on August 27, at O'Donnell Sanitarium, Ballardvale.

A son, Kenneth, to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Topping, 11 Juliette street, West Andover, on August 13, at home.

A son, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wendell Doyle, 10 Chandler road, Andover, on August 27, at Shawsheen Hospital.

A son, Richard, to Mr. and Mrs. Clement B. Freyre, 32 Dutton road, Andover, on August 28, at Shawsheen Hospital.

A son, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bitler, 60 Kingston street, South Lawrence, on August 27, at Center street, Ballardvale.

A daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. William Nash, 11 Farwell Place, Cambridge, on August 27, at Shawsheen Hospital.

A daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Clyde E. Mears, Clark road, Ballardvale, on August 29, at home.

A daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Irvin R. Ormsby, 38 Dutton road, Andover, on August 29, at Tewksbury street, Ballardvale.

A son' Timothy Augustine, to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brennan, 35 Essex street, Andover, on August 29, at home.

A daughter, Shirley Ann, to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Northam, 8 Stirling street, Andover, on August 29, at O'Donnell Sanatarium, Ballardvale.

Deaths

Bernard Harry Kibbee, 18 years, 10 months, 29 days old, Clark road, Ballardvale.

Fires

August 30, Box 25, 1:02 a.m., false alarm.

September 1, still, 8 p.m. fire over emery machine in basement of Merrimack Card Clothing Co., Buxton Court. No damage.

Legion Men Busy Preparing Outing

What many a Legionnaire has been awaiting for the past few months with considerable eagerness is approaching in the shape of the annual outing of Andover Post, No. 8, American Legion, which will be held on Sunday, September 13, at Crowley's Grove, West Andover. Members may bring friends and non-veterans to this gala affair. A "swell feed", sports, including a ball game, and tonics, will be among the events of the day. The committee is busy rounding out the details and includes James Sparks as chairman, F. R. Hulme, Percy J. Dole, James H. Hilton, Thaxter Eaton, George D. Walsh, Arthur Jowett, Commander Arthur L. Coleman, and J. A. McCarthy, adjutant.

Carnival Over, Knights Start Fall Season

Four-Day Fete Ends With the Awarding of Car to Lawrence Man

Four days of carnival sponsored by the local Knights of Columbus were adjudged a success from a financial point of view when the committee audited its funds and found a substantial profit, the highspot of the events was the awarding of the Oldsmobile sedan to the holder of the lucky ticket on Monday evening. Max Klotz of 8 Concord street, Lawrence, an employee in a tailoring shop in Andover, had the ticket that was picked out of the revolving box by David L. Coutts of the Andover Square and Compass Club.

Thanks were expressed by members of Andover Council, 1078, K. of C., and Court St. Monica, 783, C.D. of A., to the townspeople for their cordial support of the carnival despite the unpleasant weather throughout. On Tuesday evening, the Knights closed the festivities with a second successful dance at the Balmoral Spa.

Now that the carnival is over, the Knights swing into their fall season of activities, featuring meetings, whist and bridge parties, dances and bowling leagues, beginning with a whist party this Friday evening. Play starts at 7:45 and the affair will be held at the Knights of Columbus home on Chestnut street.

Reappoint Harnedy District Deputy

William A. Harnedy of 24 Summer street has received his reappointment as district deputy over the 16th Massachusetts Knights of Columbus district including Lawrence Council, 67, Lowell Council, 72, Haverhill Council, 202 and Thomas E. Power Council, 1505, of Danvers. He served as deputy over the same district last year while holding the office of grand knight of Andover Council, 1078 retiring from the latter office in June.

Andover Council will have as its district deputy this year, Edward F. Slattery of Lowell who takes over the 17th district, succeeding Michael F. Looney of Methuen, a past grand knight of Lawrence Council and for three years a district deputy. The 17th district includes Newburyport Council 231, Amesbury Council, 250, Reading Council, 1031, and Andover Council, 1078. District Deputy Slattery is a past grand knight of Lowell Council, 72. The appointments were announced last Saturday by State Deputy Joseph M. Kirby of Boston.

Soybeans furnish good pasture in late summer and early fall when perennial pastures are short.

The Shawsheen Kindergarten
will re-open on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1931
Hours, 9 to 12—Terms, $3 per week
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
Miss Dexter and Miss Butler, teachers

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